

12. *Some New Species of Curculionidae from South Africa and South West Africa*.—By A. J. HESSE, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.E.S., Assistant, South African Museum, Cape Town.

(With Plates XLII, XLIII.)

THE following descriptions of new species of *Curculionidae* are from material collected in South Africa, Rhodesia, and South West Africa by collectors in different parts of the country and by members of the Museum staff, who have also acquired a large number of new and interesting species on their expeditions to Damaraland, Ovamboland, and the Kaokoveld between 1916 and 1926, and to Portuguese East Africa in 1924.

Most of the descriptions of the new species of *Brachycerus* are from specimens labelled and designated as types by the late Dr. L. Péringuey, which he did not himself describe or of which his descriptions in manuscript form are too fragmentary to publish. The types of all the *Curculionidae* described by Dr. Péringuey in the Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., vols. i-iv, 1885-1888 and 1892, and deposited in his private collection, have subsequently been transferred by the late author himself to the South African Museum collections.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Museum staff and to the private collectors who have contributed to the material described in this paper, and also to Dr. Guy A. K. Marshall of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, London, for his kind advice in the description of the new species.

The figures are free-hand drawings by myself. S.A.M.=South African Museum and M.Exp.=Museum Expedition.

Altogether 27 new species are described in this paper. These are :—

- Brachycerinae*, tribe *Brachycerini*: *Brachycerus angustus* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov., Natal.
 „ *approximans* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.,
 Orange Free State.
 „ *damarensis* sp. nov., S.W. Africa.
 „ *koebergensis* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.,
 Cape.
 „ *meracus* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov., Cape.

- Brachycerinae*, tribe *Brachycerini*: *Brachycerus rhodesianus* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov., Rhodesia, Transvaal.
 „ *rikallensis* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov., Delagoa Bay.
 „ *verruculosus* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov., Cape.
- Tribe *Brotheini*: *Synthocus maculipes* sp. nov., S.W. Africa.
 „ *tuberculatipennis* sp. nov., S.W. Africa.
Brotheus carinatus Mshl., ♂, Cape.
- Byrsopinae* *Byrsops noordhoekiana* sp. nov., Cape.
- Rhytirrhinae* *Spartecerus confragosus* sp. nov., S.W. Africa.
 „ *pallidus* sp. nov., „
 „ *simulator* sp. nov., „
Rhytirrhinus admirandus sp. nov., Cape, Transvaal.
 „ *dolosus* sp. nov., Cape.
 „ *inopinus* sp. nov., Cape.
Gronops capensis sp. nov., Cape.
Hyomora varia sp. nov., Cape, N. Cape, Transvaal.
- Erirrhinae* *Derelomus atratus* sp. nov., Natal.
 „ *incognitus* sp. nov., Cape.
 „ *postfasciatus* (Mshl. in litt.) sp. nov., Cape.
 „ *rhodesianus* sp. nov., Rhodesia.
 „ *rugosicollis* sp. nov., Zululand.
- Attelabinae* *Scotopsinus bituberculatipennis* sp. nov., Zululand, Transvaal.
Pleurolabus damarensis sp. nov., S.W. Africa.
- Apoderinae* *Apoderus spinipes* sp. nov., P. E. Africa, Rhodesia.

SUB-FAM. BRACHYCERINAE.

Tribe BRACHYCERINI.

Gen. BRACHYCERUS Oliv.

Brachycerus Olivier, Encycl. Méth., vol. v, p. 181, 1790.

„ Bovie, Gen. Ins., Fasc. 99, p. 10, 1910.

Dyerocera Pascoe, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 334, 1887.

Brachycerus angustus (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 4.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Black, elongate, ovate, densely covered with dull greyish or brownish scaling above and with dull greyish scaling below, the scales with a slight silvery or bronzy sheen, especially on the undersurfaces. Head

with the vertex and forehead densely covered with scaling, paler laterally, with scattered punctures, each with a short depressed dark seta, with the lateral and undersurfaces below the eyes also covered with dull silvery grey scaling, with scattered punctures anteriorly; eyes without a supra-orbital ridge; rostrum about as long as prothorax, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as head, slightly curved, with the incision between it and the head shallow, only slightly evident basally above, more distinct laterally in front of the eyes, with the sides gradually widening from base to beyond middle at level of genae, across the apical margins of which it is the widest, with the upper surface slightly convex above scrobes, slightly depressed basally and about at the same level as head, with a slight callus basally on each side in front of the eyes, converging basally and forming more or less a \cap -shaped basal ridge, the callus with scattered punctures and short, depressed setae, with a distinct wavy, central carina, extending from base to epistome, with a punctured ridge laterally on each side above scrobe, the ridges not reaching the apex and extending basally, they converge slightly, stopping abruptly at about $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of rostrum from base, where there is a foveate depression antero-laterally in front of basal ridges on each side, with the surface densely covered with dull greyish scaling, the scales having a distinct silvery sheen on the carina and ridges, with scattered punctures, more or less hidden by scaling, the ridges and punctures with dark brown, depressed setae; epistome large, semicircular, smooth, shining, with the lateral bounding margins carinate, the anterior margin slightly sinuate, with a deep semicircular depression medially and a tuft of two or three long, reddish-brown setae on each side at ends of depression, with a few coarse punctures in a foveate depression externally and apically to lateral bounding margins, each with a reddish-brown seta, the apical setae being the longest; genae densely covered with silvery grey scaling, with large separated punctures, each with a dark brown depressed seta, the setae on ventral margin towards the apex being longer and reddish brown, the dorsal margin more or less ridge-like, with the apex smooth, more or less carinate; mandibles shear-like, bidentate, projecting beyond mentum, more or less shining, with the inner basal part and basal part of teeth finely, rugosely, punctured, the part external to the basal, prominent, central, carinate elevation longitudinally rugose and coarsely punctured, the punctures towards apex with long, reddish-brown setae, a distinct mandibular scar present; mentum trapezoidal, with the corners rounded, more or less depressed in middle (filled in with dirt), with the anterior marginal

part raised, punctured, and with long, reddish-brown setae; submentum without a peduncle, with a long, reddish-brown seta on each side near its apical margin; antennae densely covered with dull greyish scaling, with circlets of dark setae around the apices of funicular joints, the scape and around the club, absent on joint 1 above and below, with joint 2 shorter than 1 (behind) and shorter than 3, joint 3 slightly shorter than 1 (behind), club elongate, not ovate, not broader than joint 7 of funicle, equally broad throughout its length, truncated basally and truncately bevelled apically, with a small, sharp point nearer the anterior apical margin; prothorax broader than long, bisinuate anteriorly, with the medial, apical margin arcuate, with the sides rounded, about as broad apically as basally, with the basal margin feebly sinuate, slightly sunk below level of disk, with the upper surface slightly convex, postero-laterally, slightly raised on each side, medially, basally, slightly depressed, centrally, apically, slightly, foveately depressed, set with small, shining irregular tubercles, those medially, discally being smaller and more depressed than those laterally and antero-laterally, medial, central part of disk almost free of tubercles, each tubercle with a long, flattened, depressed, dark brown seta, directed more or less towards the centre of prothorax, the tubercles laterally with a distinct puncture on the dorsal margin, bearing the seta, interstices densely covered with dull greyish scaling, with a paler, more silvery grey, central line, more or less subcarinate basally, the inferior lateral surfaces with paler scaling and with scattered deep punctures; elytra elongate, oval, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, basally narrower than prothorax, the sides slightly rounded, broadest at about middle, with the upper surface convex, with rows of foveae, rows 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 more or less with regular foveae, those on 1 small, row 9 basally, and row 8 more depressed, with foveae on rows 3, 4, and 5 more or less irregular, each fovea with a dark brown seta on its anterior raised margin and projecting over it; interval 1 without any tubercles, but with a row of separated dark brown, suberect setae; interval 2 with a row of separated, subtubercular prominences not reaching the base and ceasing at summit of declivity, each with 2 or 3 long, flattened, dark brown setae; intervals 3 and 5 more or less costate, each with a row of large, separated tubercles, those in basal half vaginated and more or less depressed, becoming more conical and closer together in 3 on the declivity, with the basal ones in both intervals confluent, costate, more so in 3, 5 ceasing just behind summit of declivity, each tubercle with some pale

setiform scales and a bundle of long setae in the pore, the setae being dark brown to beyond middle, pale yellowish or reddish brown on declivity and also on basal ones of 5; interval 4 subcostate, with a row of separated, small tubercles, not reaching the base and ceasing just before summit of declivity, each tubercle with 2 or 3 flat, suberect setae; interval 6 with a row of rounded, flattened, shining tubercles, not reaching the base and becoming smaller towards apex, ceasing at about summit of declivity, each tubercle with some pale, setiform scales and a short, depressed, brown seta in the pore; interval 7 confluent with 9 basally, with a fairly large, shining, black, rounded, prominent, humeral tubercle, then with a row of obsolete tubercles or barely visible prominences and 2 or 3 apical tubercles, the last one being prominent, conical, situated very close to those on 3 and continuous with interval 5; interval 8 devoid of tubercles, but with a row of separated, very short, pale, depressed setae; interval 9 with 3 or 4 rounded, shining, flattened, basal tubercles and 2 or 3 apical ones, continuous with 3; interval 10 represented basally only as a row of small, flattened, separated, obsolete tubercles; the interstices as well as most of the tubercles densely covered with dull greyish scaling having a bronzy or silvery sheen, each individual scale ring-like, with a dark central part, with a broad, basal, transverse fascia from interval 5 to interval 5 more or less darker; undersurface densely covered with dull greyish scaling, with a distinct silvery or bronzy, metallic sheen; metasternum coarsely punctured, each with a pale yellowish or reddish-brown seta, with antecoxal folds present; abdomen with coarse, separated punctures on ventrites 1, 2, and the apical segment, each with a pale reddish-brown seta, those on apical segment with slightly darker setae; ventrites 3 and 4 with finer, scattered punctures, each with a pale yellowish or reddish-brown seta, ventrite 1 feebly sinuate apically, ventrite 2 slightly raised medially above 3 and 4, broader laterally than either 3 or 4, about as broad as both together, ventrites 3 and 4 with the apical margins slightly sinuate, ventrite 3 sunk a little below level of 2 and 4, narrower laterally than 4; legs thick, densely covered with dull greyish scaling, with a silvery or bronzy sheen, the femora with scattered punctures, those on the apices coarser, each puncture with a short, dark, or a longer, pale yellowish-brown seta; tibiae slightly compressed laterally towards apex, more or less carinate dorsally towards the apex, subscabrous ventrally, with separated punctures and dark or pale brownish setae, the setae on under and inner surfaces longer, with the inner apical angles produced into a

sharp mucro, better developed on anterior ones, with a tuft of orange-coloured setae in front of it, with the outer apical angles not produced, obtusely angulated and rounded, with the apical margins covered with golden-yellow, velvety, sericeous, fine setae; tarsi with dark and pale setae above, joints 1, 2, and 3 with a broad, conspicuous pad-like tuft of fine, long, velvety, sericeous or floss-like setae below on each side, joint 4 with separated orange-yellow or golden setae below, arranged more or less in longitudinal rows, claws with a long, reddish-brown seta at the base below. From a single ♀.

Length (excl. head), 16 mm.

Breadth, 7 mm.

Hab.—South Africa. No exact locality cited (probably Natal *).

Brachycerus approximans (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 2.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Ovate, black, densely covered with pale brownish ochraceous scaling, variegated with brownish and white scaling above, with the undersurface and legs more uniformly pale. Head broad, densely covered with pale ochraceous scaling, vertex with small distant punctures more or less arranged transversely in rows, each puncture with a dark brown seta, forehead deeply excavated, more coarsely punctured (the punctures often hidden by scaling), each puncture with a dark brown seta, with a central more or less denuded carina not reaching the base, but extending to an arcuate, transverse, raised line joining 2 bosses, one on each side, each composed of an aggregate of a few small tubercles; eyes with a prominent supra-orbital ridge and with the dark brown setae near the margin of ridge slightly longer; rostrum about as long as prothorax, with the incision between it and head deep and distinct antero-laterally before eyes, the dorsal area narrower basally than across the genae at about middle, thence rapidly narrowed to apices of mandibles, in profile with the part in front of the epistome almost perpendicular (when mandibles are apposed) and parallel to basal incision and posterior margin of genae, with the mandibles (except part projecting), lower margin of scrobe, the posterior and ventral genal margins thus almost forming a square, with the upper surface slightly convex, with indistinct punctures and fairly long suberect brown setae, covered with dense scaling, uneven owing to a central, smooth, often undulating carina, extending

* Dr. Guy A. K. Marshall informs me that there are five examples in the British Museum labelled Natal and one labelled ?Cape.

from a small tubercular elevation basally to near the epistome, a deep incision laterally and parallel to the basal incision, separated from the latter by a prominent, vertical ridge, projecting dorsally as a denuded tubercle and connected with the small central basal tubercle by a raised line, with a large tubercle on each side above the scrobe at about middle and a smaller one dorsally on each side connected to the former by a ridge and also to the central carina apically, thus enclosing a deep, foveate depression anteriorly on each side, with the epistomal margin slightly raised and punctured, each puncture with a dark suberect seta and separated by carinate margins; the epistome small, subtriangular, with the lateral bounding margins raised and carinate, the anterior margin feebly arcuate, with a few setae laterally on each side; genae densely covered with pale scaling, apical part of dorsal margin carinate, with small distant punctures, each with a forwardly directed dark brown seta; mandibles shear-like, straight in front, bidentate, well developed, projecting well beyond mentum, rugose, with dark brown setae antero-laterally to medial carina, a distinct mandibular scar present; mentum transverse, oblong, more or less transversely depressed in basal half, the anterior raised part with a few dark brown erect setae and with a faint raised medial line; submentum with a peduncle and a row of a few stiff setae near anterior margin; antennae densely squamose, with a circlet of distant setae on the apex of the scape and each of the funicular joints except no. 1, with the club large, oval, infuscated in the middle, with dark brown setae and terminating in a sharp point, joint 2 of the funicle very slightly shorter than 1 (behind), subequal to or slightly longer than 3; prothorax broader than long, broadest across middle, with the upper surface scrobiculate punctured, each puncture with a suberect dark brown seta, and densely covered with pale brown ochraceous scaling, with the anterior margin bisinuate, medially slightly sinuate, basal margin truncate, with the lateral angles obtusely prominent, with the dorsal part raised into 2 longitudinal ridges, composed of denuded rugae and confluent or separate tubercles, the posterior one of which on each side is connected with an irregular row of smooth tubercles extending obliquely downwards and forwards towards ocular lobes, centrally a raised line of dense white scaling, laterally with a second row of smooth, round tubercles, extending obliquely downwards and more or less parallel to the first row, the second and third tubercles being larger and projecting more, thus forming the lateral angles of prothorax, with still a third row of about 4 small black glabrous tubercles laterally along

base, and being continuous above coxae as a few small tubercles with row 1 in front and with often a row of very small tubercles intra-marginally antero-laterally, with the lateral angular part covered with paler scaling, and the upper part with more brownish scaling; elytra oval, slightly longer than broad, retuse posteriorly, with the upper surface convex, reticulately foveate, with a regular row of foveate punctures on each side of suture, and the foveae on the inflexed margins more regular, each fovea with a backwardly directed dark brown seta near anterior margin, those on the disk being larger and more distinct than those on inflexed margin, the intervals with rows of shining black tubercles; interval 1 more or less costate, with a row of small, compressed, elongate tubercles, each with a long, dark brown seta, the tubercles becoming more rounded and distant and often smaller on the declivity, ceasing about half-way down the declivity; intervals 2 and 4 with a row of very large vaginated and fasciculated distant tubercles, with those at the base confluent, more costate, with those on the declivity towards apex very much smaller and with pale setae, those on interval 4 being feebly fasciculate and provided with pale setae from before middle to apex, the row itself being slightly oblique posteriorly; interval 3 with an irregular row of aggregates of 2 or 3 small, sometimes transversely situated small compressed tubercles, each aggregate with a single long, dark seta, the tubercles become smaller on declivity, not extending to apex and not reaching the base; intervals 5, 6, 7, and 8 each with a row of smooth, shining, round, flat tubercles, each with a small, dark or pale seta on the sutural side, the setae becoming smaller and more indistinct from 5 to 8, row 5 more or less oblique, with the tubercles not reaching the base and extending apically to opposite summit of declivity, 6 oblique, with the tubercles slightly larger than the others and beginning in a prominent conical humeral tubercle, continuous apically with interval 4, row 7 oblique, beginning some distance away from base and ceasing long before apex, row 8 oblique basally, then horizontal, being continuous apically with interval 2, row 9 basally with 2 or 3 large tubercles only, the elytral margin in the apical half on each side with a row of small tubercles to apex, each with a long, pale seta; interstices with dense pale, pale brownish ochraceous and brownish scaling, the basal part, a transverse fascia before middle and along intervals 2 and 4 between the tubercles brown, a broad transverse fascia from humeral tubercle to humeral tubercle and some patches discally on interval 2 and along 3 whitish, the inflexed margins pale; undersurface densely covered with pale scaling, punctured,

each puncture with a dark brown seta; metasternum with a feeble fold in front of posterior coxae; ventrite 1 very feebly sinuate apically; ventrite 2 about equally broad laterally to 4; ventrite 3 sunk a little below level of 2 and 4, slightly shorter laterally than 2 or 4; apical ventrite with larger punctures postero-laterally and apically; legs densely covered with pale scaling, with scattered dark brown setae; tibiae with the anterior and intermediate ones slightly compressed, with the inner apical angles produced into a long, sharp process, with a tuft of setae above it and with a crest of stiff, dense setae extending obliquely inwards from the inner apical process on anterior tibiae, with the outer apical angles produced into a long process, well developed on anterior ones, but often poorly on intermediate ones and very poorly or absent on posterior ones, where the apex is more bevelled along outer edge; tarsi squamose, with long, dark brown setae dorsally, joints 1, 2, and 3 each with a dense tuft of dark setae apically on each side below and a few small setae ventrally (especially on 1), apical joint with more or less 2 rows of distant setae on each side ventrally, claws without a lateral seta. From 4 ♀♀.

Length (excl. rostrum), $8\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm.

Breadth, 5–7 mm.

Hab.—Orange Free State—Parys (Alston).

This species belongs to the *facietatus*, *emeritus*, and *karooensis* group.

Brachycerus damarensis sp. nov.

(Pl. XLIII, fig. 4.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Ovate, black, with the head, basal half of rostrum, antennae, genae, the basal part of prothorax, the foveae on the elytra, the under-surfaces and legs with tawny, brown or velvety-brown scaling. Head broad, convex, coriaceous, with scattered punctures, each puncture with a dark seta, the punctures on the vertex not visible, densely covered with dark velvety-brown scaling, more visible and scattered on forehead, the forehead steep, covered with paler, more squamose scaling, and with a faint central raised, often denuded line; eyes without any supra-orbital ridges; rostrum broad, very slightly shorter than prothorax, the basal incision between it and the head very deep laterally before eyes, the dorsal area increasing in width from base to level of epistome, where it is about two times as broad across the genae as the base, with the upper surface slightly convex, slightly

depressed basally, with a large prominent conical elevation on each side basally, with a deep elongate (often irregular) transverse foveate depression or sulcation laterally and in front of the basal tubercles more or less parallel to basal incision, with a central more or less undulating carina, distinct basally, indistinct apically where it extends to a transverse, slightly arcuate, punctured ridge at about middle of rostrum, which joins a lateral prominent thick ridge on each side above scrobe, extending from the foveate depression in front of basal tubercle to near apex, with a distinct central carina on the apical half, extending from the transverse ridge to epistome and separating a large foveate depression on each side, with the basal half of rostrum to transverse ridge densely covered with tawny or brownish scaling, with some scattered punctures on each side of the central carina and laterally above scrobes, each puncture with an erect or suberect dark brown seta, the basal elevations and the lateral ridges with dark brown setae, those on the ridge being more curved and more depressed, the basal foveate depressions with scattered, long, erect dark brown setae, the apical half of rostrum above coriaceous, black, not covered with scaling, coarsely scrobiculate punctured, the punctures with dark erect setae, the epistomal margin raised, carinate, and densely punctured; epistome subtriangular, with the lateral bounding margins carinate and punctured, basally continuous with apical central carina on rostrum, with the anterior margin slightly sinuate, the surface shining and with a few small scattered punctures (one distinct one on each side apically), each with a small dark brown seta; genae prominent, with the dorsal margin ridge-like, prominent, with distant punctures more or less separated by ridges, each puncture with a dark brown seta, those on the apical half being longer, the apical half densely covered with fulvous or tawny scaling, with a slight transverse basal foveate depression, bounded behind by a ridge forming the ventral margin of scrobe and extending posteriorly projects behind as a striking lobe-like prominence, very prominent in some specimens (especially ♂), not so prominent in some ♀♀; mandibles shear-like, bidentate, the inner tooth larger, with the central carinate part very prominent basally, with the upper surface finely punctured on the inner side basally and at base of two teeth, coarsely, rugosely punctured outwardly, each puncture with a dark brown seta, the setae in the antero-lateral and intramarginal foveate part much longer, apices of mandibles projecting much beyond mentum, a distinct mandibular scar present; mentum more or less trapezoidal, with the corners rounded off, the lateral margins carinate,

less so the basal one, with the surface coriaceous, with a deep or shallow foveate depression on each side, separated by a central raised part or carina, with the anterior raised part broad, punctured, the punctures provided with long, dark setae; submentum with a small peduncle; antennae densely covered with dark brown scaling, with dark brown setae arranged in circlets round the apical parts of the funicular joints and around the club, which is oval and terminates in a sharp point, with pale sericeous pubescence apically (which appears pale or whitish only when viewed in profile, otherwise dark brown velvety), with joint 2 of the funicle very slightly shorter than 1 (behind) subequal to 3 in length, but slightly narrower apically, 3 slightly longer than 4; prothorax more or less hexagonal, broader than long, bisinuate anteriorly, with the apical margin arcuate medially, the true basal margin deeply sunk below level of disk and feebly sinuate, the basal margin of raised part bisinuate, with the lateral angles tubercularly prominent and a tubercular elevation basally on each side, with the upper surface more or less plane, with an anterior raised, laterally lobed, rugosely punctured, sulcated, and shining callus, each puncture with a depressed, dark seta, with a central longitudinal shallow groove behind the callus, containing a short carina anteriorly (often indistinct), set with irregular, separated, rounded, smooth, and shining tubercles, those bordering the medial groove and those on the lateral angles and posterior elevations as well as the sides being larger, each tubercle with a depressed or suberect dark seta near its anterior or upper lateral margin, with the broad anterior margin and ocular lobes dull opaque-black and free from tubercles, with some tawny or brownish scaling on the basal elevations and basal part of medial groove; elytra ovate, narrower basally than the prothorax, apically retuse, the sides rounded, broadest at about the middle, with the upper surface convex, coriaceous, reticulately foveate, the foveae arranged in more regular rows on inflexed part and along the sutural row, arranged more or less in a circle round the tubercles on intervals 3, 4, 5, and 6, with row 1 disappearing or becoming very much compressed apically on the declivity, each fovea with a short, backwardly directed, dark seta on the anterior ridge and with traces of tawny or brownish scaling, the intervals with rows of tubercles and slightly converging basally and apically; interval 1 with a more or less regular row of small, flat, rounded, and often compressed tubercles, those towards the base becoming very small and indistinct, those just before the declivity often larger and flatter, interval 1 on the one side not parallel to interval 1 on the

other side, but converging basally and apically, thus leaving a distinct, smooth, and broader, medial, sutural band, each tubercle with 1 or 2 backwardly directed reddish-brown setae; interval 2 slightly more elevated, often subcostate, with the tubercles larger, more or less irregular in the middle, where they are often closer together and more conical, the tubercles ceasing on the declivity or becoming very indistinct and confluent with 1 towards apex, each tubercle with 1 or 2 reddish-brown setae; intervals 3 and 5 with fairly large, conical, more or less irregularly arranged tubercles, more regular apically on the declivity, each tubercle with a prominent bundle of long reddish-brown or orange-coloured setae, the tubercles at base of 3 being confluent and prominently costate, those on 5 being slightly so or not at all, interval 3 extending to apex and 5 ceasing at the summit of declivity; interval 4 with an irregular row of conical tubercles, more or less duplicated, each tubercle with 1 or 2 long, reddish or orange-coloured setae, the interval being continuous on the declivity with 6; interval 6 with a more or less regular row of conical tubercles, each provided with 1 or 2 long, orange-coloured setae; intervals 7, 8, and 9 with rows of regular or (in some specimens) irregular, smooth, shining, rounded, and slightly flattened tubercles, often close together and thus more or less duplicated, 8 continuous apically with 3, the tubercles on 7 ceasing before apex, those on 9 becoming more prominent and costate near apex, where they also join the apical part of 3, the tubercles with a minute and often absent seta, the setae towards the apex being longer, reddish brown, and duplicated; interval 10 represented in basal half by a regular row of small, rounded, shining, distant tubercles; the apical part of suture, as well as the elytral margins, covered with dense tawny or brownish scaling; undersurface with tawny, greyish or brownish scaling, more or less rubbed off or darker medially on the abdomen and apical segment; metasternum coarsely punctured (especially before coxae), each puncture with a reddish seta, no distinct antecoxal folds; abdomen with the ventrites coarsely punctured, ventrites 1 and 2 more so, the apical one more rugosely punctured, the punctures with reddish or tawny setae, ventrite 1 with the apical margin sinuate, ventrite 2 broader laterally than either 3 or 4, ventrite 3 sunk below level of 2 and 4, very slightly narrower laterally than 4, the apical ventrite as well as 3 and 4 comparatively larger in ♀, the apical ventrite slightly depressed medially apically in ♂; legs with dense tawny, brownish or velvety-brown scaling, with the tibiae often slightly darker in colour; femora with short, dark or reddish-brown scattered

setae, with the apices more or less punctured; tibiae more or less compressed, subcarinate dorsally, more or less subscabrous in apical half, with scattered, dark brown and reddish setae, which are longer below, with the inner apical angles bluntly produced into a subprominent process, covered with dense, golden yellow, velvety and sericeous fine setae, extending round the apex, the outer apical angles rounded, not produced into a sharp process; tarsi densely covered with dark, velvety-brown or tawny scaling, with scattered dark setae above, with joints 1, 2, and 3 provided with a shallow (often indistinct) groove below, small dark setae and a dense pad-like tuft of fine, golden yellow, velvety and sericeous setae apically below on each side, the apical joint with more or less 3 rows of dark setae below and dense fine, golden setae apically, claws with a long, lateral, basal seta below and 2 shorter ones, one on each side near the base above. 1 ♂ is slightly smaller than the other and the ♀♀. From 4 ♀♀ and 2 ♂♂.

Length (excl. rostrum), 19–26 mm.

Breadth, 10–14 mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa (Damaraland)—Outjo (M. Exp.), N.E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

(Ovamboland)—Kunene River (M. Exp.).

This species was obtained from the roots of *Aloe zebrina*, on which it probably feeds. It is probably allied to *cornutus* Linn.

Brachycerus koebergensis (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLIII, fig. 7.)

♂ Type, S.A.M.

Black, ovate, densely covered with pale ochraceous and whitish scaling. Head convex, the vertex with scattered punctures, each with a dark seta, more or less covered with dense pale scaling, forehead sloping, with a central foveate depression, bounded on each side by a fairly broad denuded ridge, the surface with coarse punctures, each puncture with a dark erect seta and covered with pale scaling; eyes with a supra-orbital ridge, produced posteriorly into a prominent conical point, with the dark setae on the ridge and in the punctures at its base, erect, and much longer than those on the rest of the forehead; rostrum to the apices of the mandibles very slightly longer than the prothorax, the incision between it and the head distinct, much deeper antero-laterally in front of the eyes, with the dorsal area gradually widening from base to beyond middle, broadest across the genae, thence rapidly narrowed to apices of mandibles, with the upper

surface convex, the basal part medially raised into a tubercular prominence higher than level of forehead, with a foveate depression on each side in front of it, with a more or less wavy denuded central carina, extending from basal tubercle to epistome, the surface uneven owing to small foveate depressions on each side of carina, containing punctures and long, dark, erect setae, surface densely covered with pale ochraceous scaling; epistome triangular, with the lateral bounding margins carinate and bearing a row of stiff, dark setae on the outside, the 2 or 3 at the apex being more prominent and longer, with the anterior margin slightly sinuate, with a row of stiff, erect, dark setae in the depression near and more or less parallel to the anterior margin, the lateral ones on each side being longer; genae densely covered with pale ochraceous scaling, with some scattered punctures bearing dark, forwardly directed setae, those on the ventral margin being stouter and much longer, with a distinct small, denuded, tubercular prominence on the posterior ventral aspect, the dorsal margin not carinate anteriorly; mandibles shear-like, bluntly bidentate, straight in front, projecting much beyond mentum, punctured laterally to the medial carinate ridge, each puncture with a dark seta, those laterally being thicker and longer, with a tuft of setae closer together antero-laterally on each side, a distinct mandibular scar present; mentum transverse, more or less kidney-shaped, coriaceous, with a shallow foveate depression on each side, separated by a central raised part, with the anterior part raised and bearing a few erect, dark setae, some long ones on each side, the posterior margin slightly elevated laterally; submentum without a peduncle, with a row of setae near its anterior margin, 4 or 5 of which are very long and stout, projecting downwards some considerable distance; antennae densely covered with brownish scaling, with dark setae, arranged in circlets round the apical parts of the funicular joints (except on joint 1, which bears no setae) and on the club, with joint 2 of the funicle longer than 1 (behind) and longer than 3, the club darker, oval, acuminate, produced into a point, not so bevelled off on one side apically as in many other species; prothorax broader than long, about as broad apically as basally, with the apical margin bisinuate, medially apically slightly sinuate, with the sides gradually widened to about middle, where it is widest across the prominent lobe-like and rounded lateral angles, thence abruptly narrowed and more or less parallel, with the basal margin arcuate, with the upper surface convex, with a prominent raised ridge on each side dorsally, connected apically by the medial, elevated, apical margin and at about middle by a transverse ridge, thus

enclosing an anterior and a posterior foveate depression, both of which contain a central carina, the carina in the anterior one with a few small, black, shining granules, the dorsal ridges with deep foveate punctures, separated by denuded rugae and bearing dark suberect setae, the dorsal surface lateral to the ridges pitted or honeycomb-like with large foveate punctures, each fovea with a short, dark seta near the margin, the lateral angles composed of 4 or 5 large black tubercles, extending obliquely downwards and forwards and with a slight ridge composed of 2 or 3 smaller tubercles just below it, with a row of 4 or 5 small, rounded, shining, separated tubercles on each side laterally along the base and a few small ones anteriorly, arranged more or less round the lateral prominences, with the entire surface densely covered with pale ochraceous scaling, with the golden-yellow cilia on the smooth ocular lobes conspicuous; elytra oval, with the basal margin sinuate, the sides slightly rounded, broadest at about middle, and the apical part retuse, with the upper surface convex, with rows of irregular foveae, each fovea with a short or minute dark, seta anteriorly; intervals 1 and 2 with a row of very small, separated, shining granules, becoming inconspicuous and ceasing beyond middle and on declivity; intervals 3 and 5 each with a row of very large conical tubercles, the basal half of 3 being prominently costate, the tubercles on 3 vaginated, with their lateral faces smooth, black, and shining, becoming smaller towards apex on declivity, each tubercle with a tuft, arranged more or less as 2 bundles, of very long, dark, stout setae, the setae pale on the declivity, the tubercles on 5 with only their outer faces smooth, black, and shining, more conical, not vaginated, each with a bundle of very long, pale setae, the setae on the 3 basal ones being dark; interval 4 narrow, costate from before middle to declivity (often continued as a narrow costate line to apex), with a row of separated, small, shining, rounded tubercles, ceasing at summit of declivity and becoming smaller anteriorly cease some distance from base, each tubercle with a short, dark, backwardly directed seta a little distance behind it; interval 6 costate from before middle to opposite summit of declivity, with a row of separated, small, rounded, shining tubercles (slightly larger than those on 4), ceasing a good distance away from base; interval 7 with a row of fairly large tubercles (smaller than those on 5), the first or humeral tubercle very prominent, conical, with its lower face smooth, black, and shining, with a tuft of long pale setae above, the second and third tubercles less prominent, but also projecting, and with their outer faces glabrous, shining, the rest flattened, black, shining, continuous

apically with interval 5; interval 8 with only 3, 4, or 5 separated, flat tubercles, the first one behind humeral tubercle; interval 9 with a row of larger, shining, black, flattened tubercles, those on basal half being larger, more elongate and closer together, then 2 widely separated ones and a few more rounded apical ones, the last of which bears long, pale setae, and is continuous with intervals 4 and 3; interval 10 represented basally as 4 or 5 small, rounded, and separated tubercles; the upper surface densely covered with pale ochraceous scaling, brownish along suture from middle to apex, along intervals 3 and 4 and between intervals 5 and 6; undersurface densely covered with pale scaling; metasternum without any antecoxal folds, with long, scattered, dark setae; abdomen with scattered, dark setae, ventrite 1 sinuate apically, ventrite 2 slightly broader laterally than either 3 or 4 and raised above their level, ventrite 3 very slightly narrower than 4 laterally, the apical ventrite with a broad, fairly deep, transverse depression on the apical half in ♂; legs densely covered with pale scaling (the tibiae more brownish on upper surfaces), with fairly long, conspicuous, dark, separated setae, more or less absent on apical half of the ventral surfaces of femora, slightly denser and longer on ventral surfaces of tibiae; tibiae with the inner apical angles produced into a long process, with a crest of dense setae above anterior ones, but with only a tuft of short setae over the intermediate and posterior ones, with the outer apical angles rounded, not produced into a process; tarsi densely covered with pale brownish scaling, with long, dark setae above on first 3 joints and also below on apical joint, with a tuft of long, dark setae apically below on each side of joints 1, 2, and 3, claws without a lateral, basal seta. From 2 ♂♂.

Length (excl. head), 10 mm.

Breadth, 6 mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Koeberg, near Cape Town.

This species is related to *inordinatus* Fhs., but differs by not having a central carina on the head, the absence of a transverse row of 4 tubercles near the base of the rostrum and by the absence of the produced outer apical angles on the tibiae, etc.

Brachycerus meracus (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 3.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Black, oval, densely covered with dull greyish, whitish, and cinnabar-red scaling. Head with the vertex densely covered with dull greyish

scaling, more or less hiding some scattered punctures, each with a dark brown seta, forehead slightly excavate, with a smooth, central carina, more distinct basally, with the surface covered with dense cinnabar-red scaling, with a few scattered punctures, each with a dark, suberect seta; eyes large, with prominent carinate supra-orbital ridges, raised above level of forehead, the ridges with small, scattered punctures and short, suberect, dark setae; rostrum about twice as long as head, about as long as prothorax, plump, with the incision between it and the head deep and distinct antero-laterally in front of eyes, with the anterior margin of incision (basal margins of rostrum) ridge-like, with the sides gradually widening from base to near apex, where it is widest across genae and epistome, with the upper surface slightly convex, basally slightly elevated above level of forehead, with a distinct, raised, smooth, often shining, central carina, extending from base to near epistome about opposite the level of anterior part of scrobes, where it divides into 2 more or less wavy ridges, enclosing a few large punctures, each ridge continuous apically with apical margin on each side of epistome, with a depression laterally on each side in front of basal ridges and above scrobes, and a prominent, conical, tubercular elevation on each side in front of lateral depressions and above scrobes at about middle, the tubercle extending backwardly and inwardly as a faint ridge, with a slight foveate depression on each side of central carina and in front of tubercles, with small, scattered punctures, each with an erect or recurved, short seta, with the entire surface more or less densely covered with dull greyish scaling, the scaling dorsally at the base being cinnabar-red; epistome small, semicircular to subtriangular, with the lateral bounding margins thick, smooth, punctured, carinate, the anterior margin almost straight, feebly arcuate, with a tuft of 2 or 3 dark erect setae laterally on each side, with the deep foveate impression laterally on each side of bounding margins punctured and setiferous, the apical setae being the longest; genae prominent, densely covered with greyish scaling, with scattered punctures, each with a short, dark seta, with the apical part of the dorsal margin carinate; mandibles shear-like, bidentate, with the apices truncate, with the medial longitudinal carina sharp, sinuate, and extending to apex of apical tooth, with the mandibular surfaces external to it punctured, each puncture with a dark, erect seta, mandibles comparatively short, projecting only slightly beyond mentum, with a mandibular scar; mentum trapezoidal, with the corners rounded, with a shallow foveate depression on each side, separated by a central raised or carinate part, not

reaching the base, with the apical part raised and punctured, each puncture with a stiff, dark seta; submentum without a peduncle, with a few setae more or less arranged in a row near its apical margin; antennae slightly compressed laterally, covered with dense, dark, greyish scaling and dark setae arranged in circlets around the apical parts of joints and club, with joint 2 shorter than 1 (behind), slightly shorter than 3, joint 3 slightly shorter than 1 (behind), club rectangular, about as broad apically as basally, slightly broader than joint 7, slightly flattened on anterior surface, with the bevelled apex terminating in a point; prothorax broader than long, bisinuate anteriorly, with the dorsal apical margin feebly arcuate, the ocular lobes well developed, the sides at about the middle produced into an angular, tubercular prominence, slightly broader basally than apically, with the basal margin more or less truncate, with the upper surface convex, with an anterior, central, foveate depression, reduced from middle to base into a groove containing a central ridge, reaching neither the apex nor the extreme base, with a tuberculated ridge bounding the apical fovea on each side and an oblique tuberculated ridge on each side discally in basal half on each side of central groove, the tubercles on the ridges smooth, shining, often confluent and more or less transverse, rugae-like, each with a recurved, dark brown seta, laterally 2 to 6 shining tubercles more or less arranged in an irregular, oblique row on a ridge, one of which, situated at about the middle, is larger and projecting prominently outwards, with a few, flattened, rounded, shining tubercles laterally in a row along base on each side and a few shining granules arranged more or less round the lateral prominence anteriorly, with a glabrous granule on each side above and slightly behind the large lateral tubercle, with a few scattered, pit-like, foveate punctures laterally and around lateral angles, with a few smaller ones in foveate depression and in groove on each side of medial ridge, the surface densely covered with greyish scaling, the fovea and the medial posterior ridge as well as the lateral parts with dense white scaling, the dorsal ridges with dense cinnabar-red scaling and some orange-red scaling on the posterior oblique ridges and extending obliquely downwards to the lateral prominences; elytra only very slightly longer than broad, slightly narrower basally than the prothorax, retuse apically, the sides slightly rounded, broadest at about middle, with the upper surface convex, with rows of foveae, those along rows 1, 7, 8, and 9 more or less regular, those along rows 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 more irregular, each fovea with a dark brown, slender, erect seta on its transverse anterior margin, the

intervals with rows of tubercles; intervals 1, 3, and 5 each with a row or a few small tubercles, 1 with only 2 or 3 small tubercles or granules (often entirely absent) beyond middle just before summit of declivity, each with a backwardly directed dark seta, 3 with often only 2 or 3 tubercles at summit of declivity or with a row of small tubercles (smooth and shining externally) beginning at about middle and extending to near apex, where they become continuous with those on interval 8, the tubercles being larger and closer together at summit of declivity, decreasing in size down the declivity, where they are either small, granular, or entirely absent, each with a fine, erect, dark seta, 5 without any tubercles or only 2 or 3 small ones at about middle; intervals 2, 4, and 6 each with a regular row of large, subconical, separated, compressed tubercles, those on 1 slightly larger, the basal ones being confluent, boss-like, costate, and multi-granular, the rest in the row with their lateral faces smooth and shining to slightly down the declivity from where they decrease in size to the apex, each with a number of backwardly directed, dark setae above, the number of setae decreasing from basal ones to apical ones, 4 with the basal ones confluent, costate, and prominent, the rest in the row with only their external faces smooth and shining, extending to near apex, each with 3 to 5 dark, depressed setae, 6 with the tubercles smooth and shining on their external faces, with the first or humeral tubercle large, conical, projecting outwards, the others decreasing in size and ceasing at about level of summit of declivity, the apical ones closer together, each with 2 to 4 dark, depressed setae above; intervals 7, 8, and 9 each with a more or less regular row of rounded, flattened, shining tubercles, 7 with 3 or 4 separated tubercles, not reaching the base and apex, 8 with the tubercles not reaching the base and decreasing in size towards the apex is continuous with 3, 9 with the tubercles reaching the base, where they are larger, with those near apex slightly wider apart, continuous apically with 2; interval 10 represented basally only as a short row of 4 or 5 flattened, shining tubercles; interstices densely covered with greyish or whitish scaling, with the upper surfaces of the tubercles on the declivity on interval 2, those on intervals 4 and 6 with dense chalky-white scaling, the basal confluent tubercles on intervals 2 and 4 and the spaces between or the bases of the tubercles along 2, 4, and 6 with dense cinnabar-red scaling, with an infusion of orange-coloured scaling along the bases of the upper surfaces of the tubercles along 2, 4, and 6; undersurfaces densely covered with dull greyish scaling; metasternum with scattered

punctures and dark setae, with slight antecoxal folds; abdomen with scattered punctures and dark setae; ventrite 1 feebly sinuate apically, ventrites 2, 3, and 4 more or less subequal laterally, ventrite 3 very slightly sunk below level of 2 and 4, apical ventrite with a slight foveate depression apically in both ♂ and ♀, the ventrite is, however, comparatively smaller, the apical margin more truncate and the foveate depression more transverse in ♂; legs densely covered with greyish scaling, the femora with a faint subapical annulation slightly paler, more whitish, with scattered, short, dark brown setae; tibiae with scattered dark brown setae, the setae being more slender and slightly longer than those on femora, with the inner apical angles produced into a sharp mucro, with the outer apical angles on the intermediate and anterior ones produced into a broad, rounded, prominent process, better developed in ♀; tarsi with a circlet of dark, separated setae apically and dorsally on joints 1, 2, and 3, and a tuft of only a few, dark, stiff setae on each side apically below, joint 4 with 3 or 4 circlelets of dark setae dorsally and 3 setae in a row on each side below, claws without a basal seta. The ♂ specimen is slightly smaller than the ♀♀. From 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀.

Length (excl. head), 6–7½ mm.

Breadth, 4–5 mm.


Hab.—Cape Colony—Constantia (Cape Peninsula).

Brachycerus rhodesianus (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 1.)

♂ Type, S.A.M.

Black, ovate, densely covered with pale ochraceous, mud-coloured, earthy to reddish-brown and dark scaling. Head convex, densely covered with mud-coloured or earthy-brown scaling, with scattered punctures, more or less hidden by the scaling, each with a short, dark, depressed seta, with a slight depression laterally above each eye; eyes with a slight, smooth, supra-orbital ridge, more visible posteriorly; rostrum about as long as or slightly longer than prothorax, separated from head by a transverse impression, the sides very gradually widening from base to very near apex, where it is widest across the genae and epistome, with the upper surface densely covered with mud-coloured, earthy, or reddish-brown scaling, slightly convex above scrobes, slightly depressed basally between the basal elevations, with an angularly rounded, raised basal protuberance or ridge on each side, raised above level of forehead and eyes, with the lateral margins of the dorsal area ridge-like, subcarinate, and even carinate (in specimens

where the indumentum has been removed), more so above scrobes, extending from basal ridges slightly inwards and then outwards, forming a slight prominence on each side just above apical end of scrobe, with a very short central apical carina, often more distinct in ♂, joining the posterior angle of epistome, with the lateral parts above scrobes more or less steep, slightly impressed before eyes, with the upper surface punctured, the punctures (hidden by scaling) each with a short, erect, or suberect dark seta; epistome small, -shaped, subtriangular to triangular (especially in some ♂♂), with the lateral bounding margins smooth, carinate, the anterior margin sinuate, with a medial semicircular depression, with 2 or 3 dark, stout setae at the ends of the depression on each side apically, with an apical foveate depression, containing a few deep punctures and dark setae laterally on each side and external to bounding margins, the apical setae being the longest; genae ovate (rostrum in profile), convex, not projecting prominently outwards, the dorsal margin apically feebly carinate, punctured, the punctures with a short, dark seta and densely covered with mud-coloured or earthy-brown scaling; mandibles shear-like, bidentate, projecting beyond mentum, with the central basal part raised, ridge-like, where the anterior margin of epistome is slightly raised on each side to cover it, in profile they are not straight in front, with the lateral, basal parts uneven, owing to rugae and a few coarse punctures with setae, without a mandibular scar; mentum transverse, more or less kidney-shaped, with a foveate depression on each side, separated by a central, raised, carinate part, the carina often not well developed or not reaching the base, with the anterior part raised and punctured, each puncture with a stiff, long, dark seta; submentum without a peduncle; antennae densely covered with earthy-brown or mud-coloured scaling, with circlets of setae around the funicular joints and the club, with joint 2 subequal to or slightly longer than 1 (behind) (♀) subequal to or slightly shorter than 1 (behind) in ♂, with joint 3 slightly shorter than 1 (behind), and shorter than 4, with joint 4 about as long as 2 in ♂ subequal or even shorter in ♀, club elongate, very gradually widening from base to apex, where it is broader than joint 7 of funicle, often more club-like and comparatively wider apically in some specimens, the apex more bevelled off on dorsal part, thus showing a deep U-shaped sinuation on dorsal apical margin, enclosing a slight depression, the apex with sericeous pubescence, the apex of club terminating in a sharp point opposite the U-shaped sinuation; prothorax broader than long, bisinuate apically, with the medial, apical margin arcuate,

the apical part constricted intramarginally, especially laterally, the sides roundly amplified, with the basal margin truncate, sunk below level of disk, with the upper surface convex, with 3 apical, foveate depressions, one centrally and separated from a lateral one on each side by a distinct ridge, the lateral ones more or less confluent with the lateral apical constriction, with a central furrow, extending from apical fovea to base, where it is deep, distinct, and groove-like, the medial part of furrow often absent or shallow, with often a shallow depression laterally on each side at about middle of disk, the surface more or less uniformly covered with pit-like punctures, each with a short suberect seta on its margin, densely covered with mud-coloured or earthy-brown scaling and indumentum, which often hides all signs of punctures; elytra roundly ovate, with the sides slightly more rounded in ♀, retuse posteriorly, convex above, reticulately foveate above, the foveae on rows 1, 7, 8, and 9 more regular, those on 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 more irregular, more or less having the appearance of being arranged in a circle round the tubercles on intervals 3, 4, 5, and 6, each fovea on disk with a minute, dark seta on its anterior margin and projecting over it, the intervals with regular rows of separated, smooth, rounded, shining tubercles, each with a dark, erect seta postero-laterally at its base on the sutural side and often closely pressed to it; interval 1 devoid of tubercles; interval 2 with the tubercles not reaching the base and stopping on the declivity; interval 3 with the basal ones confluent, costate, and with a brush-like tuft of velvety-black or dark-brownish erect setae, with 4 or 5 basal tubercles before the middle, often larger and closer together than the rest in the row; interval 4 with the tubercles not reaching the base and continuous apically with 8 or often with 7 too; interval 5 with the tubercles reaching the base, the few basal ones more prominent and costate, continuous apically with 7 or ceasing in angle formed by 7 and 4; intervals 7, 8, and 9 with the tubercles slightly more flattened and closer together, with 7 and 9 confluent basally, with those on 9 often becoming smaller, wider apart, even disappearing beyond middle, but reappearing again at apex, where they are continuous with interval 3; interstices densely covered with black, mud-coloured, pale ochraceous, earthy-brown and reddish-brown scaling, a broad sutural band between intervals 3 and 3 on each side on declivity, a broad basal patch between intervals 3 and 5, often extending beyond middle, as well as some patches discally and along interval 2 pale ochraceous or mud-coloured to earthy-brown or reddish-brown, the rest of the surface with black scaling; undersurface densely covered

with mud-coloured or dull earthy-brown scaling; metasternum with scattered punctures, each with a dark seta, with a distinct, ridge-like, antecoxal fold laterally on each side; abdomen punctured, more coarsely on ventrite 1 and ventrite 5, with dark setae, ventrite 1 with the apical margin almost straight, feebly sinuate, ventrite 2 medially, transversely, ridge-like and raised, subequal to 4 laterally, ventrite 3 sunk below level of 1 and 2 and 4 and 5, slightly more so in ♂, much narrower laterally than either 2 or 4, apical ventrite slightly depressed basally on each side, comparatively larger in ♀, apically, centrally, slightly depressed and apically more truncate in ♂; legs densely covered with mud-coloured or dull earthy-brown scaling, the femora with the anterior ones slightly thicker than the others, the posterior ones more curved, flattened (especially basally) on inner surfaces, with scattered, short, dark setae and a few separated coarse punctures apically, the setae below slightly longer and more erect; tibiae with separated, dark setae, those below longer, with the inner apical angles produced into a sharp mucro, better developed on anterior and intermediate ones, with a tuft of dark setae above each and a crest of dark setae on anterior ones on inner surfaces apically, with the outer apical angles on anterior and intermediate ones produced into a broad, rounded, prominent process, better developed and longer in ♀, absent in both sexes on posterior ones; tarsi with scattered, dark setae above, joints 1, 2, and 3 with a tuft of dark setae on each side apically below, joint 4 with a row of 3 dark setae below on each side and often 2 or 3 subventral ones in a row lateral to these, claws without a basal seta. From 10 ♀♀ and 5 ♂♂.

Length (excl. head), 8–11½ mm.

Breadth, 4½–6½ mm.

Hab.—Transvaal—Shiliowane, Zoutpansberg.

Leydsdorp (J. Naughton).

Rhodesia—Bulawayo (Selous).

Matopos (Sheppard). (*Type* from here.)

This species is related to *costatus* Ghl., from which it differs by the more rounded, convex, not tuberculate, less laterally-angulated prothorax, and by the more prominent and larger tubercles on the elytra, etc.

Brachycerus rikatlensis (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 5.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Black, ovate, with sparse, separated, pale scaling above, with concentrated patches of yellow scaling on prothorax, elytra, the

legs, and abdomen. Head broad, coriaceous, minutely and densely punctured on vertex, each puncture with a minute dark seta, the forehead with some coarse, deep, scattered punctures, each with a short, erect seta; eyes with a prominent, lobe-like, punctured supra-orbital ridge anteriorly; rostrum plump, about as long as prothorax, a little more than two and a half times as long as head, with the incision between it and the head deep and sulcate, Λ -shaped from a dorsal view and extending down antero-laterally in front of eyes, the incision is interrupted dorsally at the apex of Λ by a short central carina, joining forehead to basal part of rostrum, with the sides gradually widening from base to beyond middle, opposite the genae, where it is the widest, thence rapidly narrowed to apices of mandibles, with the basal margin bounding the basal incision, ridge-like, slightly raised, but not above level of forehead, produced basally into an angular or lobe-like part fitting into Λ -shaped basal incision, with the upper surface honeycomb-like, scrobiculate, set with deep punctures, each with a short backwardly directed dark seta, more or less plane or slightly depressed in basal half, the sides of dorsal area slightly raised, ridge-like above the scrobes, with a foveate depression on each side towards the apex, separated by a slightly raised, central, carinate ridge, extending from about middle to epistome; epistome more or less semicircular to subtriangular, with the lateral bounding margins carinate and punctured, the surface shining, with a few punctures on the depression, the anterior margin sinuate, with a deep, sulcate depression on each side laterally of the bounding margins, often bearing 1 or 2 long, dark setae apically; genae coarsely punctured, each puncture with a forwardly directed seta, dorsal margin not carinate apically, only slightly raised; mandibles shear-like, bidentate, longitudinally rugose and punctured external to prominent medial carinate part, projecting beyond mentum, with a vestige of a terminal mandibular scar; mentum transverse, oblong, with a foveate depression on each side, separated by a central carina, with the anterior part raised, punctured, and with a few long setae; submentum with a short peduncle; antennae with sparse brownish scaling, with short, dark setae, arranged in circlelets around the apical parts of funicular joints and club, absent on 1 and scape, with joint 2 shorter than 1 (behind), subequal to 3, the club oval, often more elongate in ♂, terminating in a sharp point; prothorax more or less hexagonal, broader than long, with the anterior margin bisinuate, the medial apical part slightly arcuate, with the lateral angles tubercularly prominent, the true basal margin truncate, slightly sunk

below level of disk, about as broad basally as apically, with the upper surface convex, honeycomb-like, scrobiculate, pitted, each pit with a short, suberect seta on its side, with roundish, shining tubercles laterally on the margins of the pits, those forming the lateral angles more prominent and larger, each tubercle with a puncture, containing a short, dark brown seta, discally and apically with 2 costate ridges, punctured anteriorly and enclosing an elongate, deep, central, foveate depression, which interrupted medially, is continued in basal half as a deep, central sulcation, often bounded on each side by some smooth, elongate or confluent, flattened tubercles, the apical foveate depression in some with a faint central carinate line, with a patch behind each eye and one on each side basally in line with it, as well as the inferior surfaces above the coxae of dense yellow scaling; elytra oval, the sides slightly more rounded in ♀, apically retuse, with the upper surface convex, with more or less regular rows of foveae on striae 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9, and more or less irregular rows on striae 3, 4, 5, and 6, with a small tubercle or granule, bearing a pale seta on anterior raised margin of each fovea along striae 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the granules decreasing in size beyond middle, becoming indistinct or disappearing on declivity and laterally on inflexed margins, the intervals with regular, often irregular rows of shining tubercles; interval 1 with a row of small, separated, shining, smooth tubercles, those in basal half more elongate and those posteriorly on the declivity to apex becoming more rounded, smaller, each tubercle with a puncture and a short depressed seta; intervals 2, 4, and 6 each with a row of separated, rounded, shining tubercles, each with a puncture and a depressed seta, those on 2 becoming smaller apically on declivity, ceasing some way down the declivity or just before apex, 4 often continuous apically with 8, those on 6 not reaching base and ceasing in angle formed by junction of 5 and 7 at about level of summit of declivity, 2 and 4 often with the tubercles arranged irregularly or with very small tubercles; intervals 3 and 5 more costate, with a row of large, shining tubercles, larger than the others, those in basal half larger, more elongate, with the few at the base prominent, more or less confluent, those beyond middle on declivity becoming smaller, more conical, 3 continuous apically with 9 and 5 with 7, each tubercle with 2 or 3 confluent punctures and 2 or 3 dark, depressed, backwardly directed setae; interval 7 reaching the base, with often a few larger tubercles in basal half; intervals 8 and 9 with a row of smooth, shining, rounded, flattened tubercles; interval 10 represented as a row of rounded, flattened tubercles, extending from base to about

middle; interstices bare or with sparse, scattered pale scales, with dense pale yellowish or yellow scaling along intervals 3 and 5 from base to middle or beyond middle and often basally along 7; metasternum covered laterally with a patch of dense yellow scaling, coarsely punctured, each puncture with an orange-red seta, with slight antcoxal folds; abdomen with scattered coarse punctures, each with an orange-red or reddish-brown seta, with ventrite 1 slightly sinuate apically, ventrites 2, 3, and 4 with a spot laterally and apically on each side of yellow scaling, ventrite 2 very slightly longer or subequal to 4 laterally in ♀, distinctly longer in ♂, ventrite 3 sunk below level of 2 and 4, more so in ♂ and laterally narrower than 4, apical ventrite comparatively larger in ♀, with a slight central, apical, foveate depression in ♂, more truncate apically in ♂; legs with a patch of yellow scaling and orange-red setae on coxae, the undersurfaces and a subapical annulation on the femora, the basal two-thirds of the tibiae (excepting the extreme base) covered with dense yellow scaling; femora more or less scabrous, the outer surface of the anterior ones granulate, with scattered punctures, the apices more coarsely punctured, each puncture with either a dark brown, reddish-brown, or orange-red seta; tibiae subscabrous, with scattered dark brown or reddish-brown setae, the anterior and intermediate ones slightly, laterally compressed in apical half, with a carinate dorsal edge, more carinate apically, where it is continuous with edge of outer apical angle, with the inner apical angles produced into a sharp process, with a tuft of reddish-brown or orange setae external to it and on anterior ones with a crest of setae above it, with the outer apical angles on anterior and intermediate pairs produced into a broad, rounded process, broadly, lobately rounded, better developed on anterior ones and in ♀, in ♂ blunter, more broadly rounded, edge of the outer apical angles with fine orange-red setae, the posterior tibiae with the apex bevelled off, the 2 margins with fine orange-red seta, the dorsal angle obtusely angulated; tarsi with scattered setae above, with a tuft of brownish or orange-red setae apically below on each side on joints 1, 2, and 3 and a row of setae below on each side on joint 4, claws without a basal, lateral seta. From 4 ♀♀ and 3 ♂♂.

Length (excl. head), 10–14 mm.

Breadth, 6–8½ mm.

Hab.—S.E. Africa (Delagoa Bay)—Rikatla.

Brachycerus verruculosus (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 7.)

Black, ovate, covered with small separated whitish and pale brownish squamose scales, the scales often almost entirely abraded. Head with the vertex coarsely, closely punctured, each puncture with a depressed seta, forehead not depressed, with coarser punctures, further apart, with the upper surface often covered with sparse white or pale scaling; eyes without a supra-orbital ridge; rostrum broad, head and rostrum together about as long as prothorax, with the basal transverse incision between it and the head distinct, but not deep, laterally gradually widening from base to near apex, where it is broadest across the genae, with the upper surface slightly convex, raised above level of head, with a prominent, outward and slightly upward, often backward directed cornu or conical tubercle at the base on each side, with a faintly raised, carinate, finely punctured line, extending from the base of each inwardly to the basal incision from which point there also extends a central, basal carina to between the tubercles or a little way down in front of them, the sides of this upper dorsal area more or less parallel or only slightly widening from base of tubercles to epistomal margin, slightly, transversely depressed before epistome, with the surface honeycomb-like, scrobiculately punctured, the punctures with short, stout, dark setae, with often sparse, whitish or greyish scaling; epistome small, subtriangular, with the lateral bounding margins carinate and the anterior margin sinuate, with a few, long, dark setae laterally on each side and a long, dark seta on the surface of epistome on each side near anterior margin; genae scrobiculately punctured, each puncture with a forwardly directed, short, dark brown seta, covered with sparse greyish scaling, dorsal margin not carinate apically, only slightly raised; mandibles shear-like, bluntly bidentate, more or less shining anteriorly, with the part outside to medial basal raised line rugosely punctured, apices projecting beyond mentum, with no visible mandibular scar; mentum oblong, transverse, deeply depressed behind, with the anterior part raised, punctured; submentum with a short peduncle; antennae covered with greyish, separated scales, with dark setae arranged in circlets around funicular joints and club, absent on joint 1, with joint 2 shorter than 1 (behind) and very slightly shorter than 3, club oval, terminating in a very sharp terminal point; prothorax broader than long, with the anterior margin deeply bisinuate, the

medial apical margin more or less truncate, overhanging the head, with the lateral angles prominent, angularly rounded, with the basal margin truncate, with the upper surface convex, with an apical, foveate depression, bounded on each side by a scrobiculately punctured ridge, which also bounds an apical, smaller fovea on each side, with a shallow, central furrow, containing a carina extending from apical fovea to base, scrobiculately punctured discally, the punctures bearing short, stout, dark setae, with the lateral angular part and under-surfaces more or less tubercular, the dorsal surface of the tubercles with a pit bearing a short, dark, depressed seta, the interstices without scaling or with sparse whitish or greyish scaling, often concentrated medially as a central line and laterally on the lateral angles; elytra ovate, with the sides slightly more rounded (in ♀ specimen), the apex retuse, broadest at about the middle, with the upper surface convex, minutely and densely punctured (more apparent when scales are absent), with more or less regular rows of punctures in the striae or sulci on the disk, each puncture with a small, depressed, dark seta, the punctures laterally larger, more foveate and not in straight rows; intervals 1 and 2 about as broad as the striae, convex or slightly convex to beyond middle on declivity, with a row of separated punctures (often absent), each with a dark, depressed seta; intervals 3 and 5 convex, more or less costate, with a row of large, rounded, verrucose, separated tubercles, each with a few short setae, the basal 2 or 3 confluent on 3, not so prominent on 5, the apical ones on declivity on 3 decreasing in size to apex, where they are closer together, interval 5 ceasing near apex; interval 4 continuous apically with 8, often wavy, with a row of small, separated, minutely punctured, subtubercular prominences, ceasing on declivity, each with a puncture and a dark seta, in the ♀ specimen with only a row of separated punctures, each with a short, dark seta; interval 6 with a row of minutely punctured tubercles, distinct in ♂♂, obsolete in ♀, joining 8 at about the level of the summit of declivity, each with a short seta; interval 7 continuous basally with 9 and behind this with 3 or 4 large tubercles, obsolete in ♀, then a few smaller, shining ones or a shining subtubercular ridge, extending to angle formed by junction of 6 and 8; interval 8 not reaching base and extending as a shiny ridge (♀) and more or less as a subtubercular ridge (♂), the tubercles being visible only as separated, small, shining bosses, each with a short, dark setae (in ♀ only as a row of punctures bearing setae); interval 9 as a shiny, subtubercular ridge (♂), the tubercles becoming more obvious and distinct apically, where the interval is continuous

with 3, in ♀ as a ridge with a row of punctures only; interval 10 represented in basal half as a shiny ridge, parallel to margin, ceasing opposite sinuation in elytral margin at about the middle; apical part of elytral margins on each side with a row of small, shining, rounded, separated tubercles; interstices bare or covered with small, separated, whitish scales, concentrated as bands along and between intervals 4 and 5 and 6 and 7, with more brownish scaling along striae 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9; undersurfaces covered with sparse, separated, whitish scales; metasternum coarsely punctured, each puncture with a short, dark seta, with a distinct antecoxal fold; abdomen coarsely punctured, each puncture with a seta, with the ventrites in the same plane, ventrite 1 almost straight apically, ventrite 2 subequal to or very slightly longer than 3 laterally, but shorter than 4, apical ventrite in ♂ with a distinct, central, apical foveate depression; legs more or less denuded, or densely covered with white or pale scaling, more concentrated as a subapical annulation on femora; femora with scattered punctures, coarser, subscabrous apically, each with a short, dark seta, the anterior femora more or less subgranulate on their outer surfaces; tibiae coriaceous, subscabrous (when scales are abraded), with scattered punctures, each with a dark seta, the anterior and intermediate ones slightly compressed apically and with a subcarinate dorsal hue (obsolete in ♀), with the inner apical angles produced into a sharp process, with also a small process bearing a tuft of setae external to it, thus giving the inner apical angle the appearance of being bidentate, the outer apical angles on anterior and intermediate ones produced into a blunt process, broadly, lobately rounded, better developed in ♀, in ♂ blunter, more broadly rounded, rounded but not produced on posterior ones; tarsi densely covered with whitish scaling, with dark setae above joints 1, 2, and 3 and also below on 4, with a tuft of dark setae on each side apically below on joints 1, 2, and 3, claws without a basal, lateral seta. The ♀ specimen of Dr. H. Brauns is slightly shorter than the ♂♂. From 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

Length (excl. head), $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Breadth, $5\text{--}5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Touws River (Purcell).

Prince Albert (Purcell).

Willowmore (Dr. H. Brauns).

According to Gyllenhal's description, *B. polyophthalmus* Guér. is very closely related to this species, and seems to differ chiefly by the absence of a central furrow containing a carina on the prothorax.

Tribe BROTHEINI.

Gen. SYNTHOCUS Schoen.

Synthocus Schoenherr, Gen. Curc., vi, 2, p. 408, 1842.

„ Marshall, Tr. S. Afr. Ph. Soc., vol. xviii, p. 89, 1907.

Daulaxius Pascoe, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 333, 1887.

Synthocus maculipes sp. nov.

(Pl. XLIII, fig. 1.)

Type, S.A.M.

Colour black, with ashy grey scaling, with a central basal stripe on the rostrum, a broad lateral stripe on the prothorax extending on to the elytra on each side, and a transverse patch at the apex of the disk white; elytra with a small or very large more or less quadrate black patch in the middle, and the scutellar part as well as the space between intervals 4 and 6 pale brownish.

Prothorax as broad as long or very slightly broader than long, sides with a very slight subdorsal angulation, broadest near base, narrowed anteriorly and dorsally compressed towards apex, base slightly arcuate, with the upper surface subconvex basally, irregularly punctured and with scattered black setae, with a transverse apical impression containing 3 shallow foveae, with the margins of the basal punctures more or less velvety-black, and the sides obscurely punctured; elytra oblongo-ovate, basal margin as broad as prothorax, anterior margin feebly sinuate, shoulders rounded, sides slightly rounded, apical declivity steep and angulated dorsally, with the upper surface slightly depressed as far as interval 4, then sloping sharply to interval 6, with irregular rows of large punctures and with the suture slightly raised; intervals 3 and 5 each with a short, oblique basal costa, the former of which is velvety-black and setiferous; interval 4 with a row of 5 or 6 small tubercles more or less parallel with the suture and ending at the declivity; interval 6 with a row of conical tubercles ending at the apex; inflexed margins with rows of foveae; mesosternum with a tubercle; intermediate coxae contiguous, and the intercoxal part of the abdomen about as broad as one of the intermediate coxae; legs grey, with conspicuous brown mottling and scattered dark setae; tibiae not scabrous, the inner apical angle with a short spine and the outer angle not produced; tarsi more or less slender. From two specimens.

Length (excl. head), $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Breadth, 4 mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa—Damaraland, Outjo (M. Exp.).

This species is related to *ovampoensis* Mshl., from which it differs by the different coloration, the depressed discal part of the elytra, the absence of a tubercle on the declivity on interval 2, the smaller size, and the shorter more or less straight spine on the tibiae. Superficially it resembles *mashunus* Mshl. in coloration.

Synthocus tuberculatipennis sp. nov. Type, S.A.M.

Colour black, with dense grey scaling, upper surface darker, under-surface lighter, with the T-shaped carina on the head, the central furrow and lateral margins of the prothorax whitish.

Head with a central T-shaped carina; prothorax about as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, with an obtuse subdorsal tubercle situated just behind the middle on the more or less raised and impunctate lateral margins, broadest across the subdorsal tubercles, slightly narrowed antero-dorsally and constricted at the apex, anterior margin slightly raised, with the upper surface convex behind, irregularly punctured and sparsely covered with dark setae, with a distinct narrow central furrow and a broader one on each side becoming foveate apically, the anterior part transversely impressed, with the sides obscurely and irregularly punctured; elytra oblongo-ovate, only very slightly longer than broad, the basal margin truncate and not broader than the prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides slightly rounded, the declivity moderately steep and rounded dorsally, with the upper surface convex, with regular rows of foveate punctures on the disk; interval 2 costate basally and obtusely tuberculate posteriorly, the tubercles being continued to near the apex, the largest one being at the summit of the declivity; intervals 3 and 5 with an oblique tubercular basal callus, the latter having a row of small, distant tubercles; interval 4 with a row of conical tubercles beginning at the level of the basal callus on interval 3 and ending at the declivity; interval 6 with a row of conical tubercles from the shoulder to the apex, where there is also a tubercle on each side between the last apical tubercle and the suture (though not in line with those on interval 2); inflexed margins with rows of shallow punctures; mesosternum with a small tubercle; intermediate coxae contiguous and the intercoxal part of the abdomen a little broader than an intermediate coxa; legs stout, with dense grey scaling and dark setae; tibiae subcompressed, not scabrous, the interior apical angle with a small slightly curved spur, the outer angle rounded and feebly produced; tarsi stout. From a single specimen.

Length (excl. head), $7\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa—Ovamboland, Onolonga (M. Exp.).

This species belongs to the category of *plagosus* Pér. and *stolatus* Pasc., but differs by its smaller size, more conical tubercles, different colour, and from its nearest ally *stolatus* by its non-scabrous and sub-compressed tibiae, very much smaller size, and more conical tubercles on interval 6.

Gen. BROTHEUS Steph.

Brotheus Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., vol. iv, p. 152, 1831.

Marshall, Tr. S. Afr. Ph. Soc., vol. xviii, p. 106, 1907.

Ixodus Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., vol. xi, p. 448, 1872.

Brotheus carinatus Mshl.

1907. Marshall, Tr. S. Afr. Ph. Soc., vol. xviii, p. 110, pl. vi, fig. 14.

Description of ♂ :

Head, prothorax, and colouring like described ♀. Elytra short, broader than long, the basal margin trisinate and not broader than base of prothorax, shoulders obtuse and not dilated laterally, sides subparallel, declivity abrupt forming a pentagon, being bordered on all sides by an elevated transverse carina, which is sinuated towards the base, where it crosses the suture at the top of the declivity; upper surface with an oblique, curved, elevated carina passing from near the shoulder and meeting the posterior carina (or basal carinate sides of pentagonal declivity) a little nearer the suture than to the dorsal margin; from this point there also passes a crenellated carina parallel to the suture down the declivity to the apex, the dorsal margin also with a crenellated carina from the shoulder to the apex of the declivity, and at the base of each elytron 2 short, oblique calluses, one on each side of the dorsal carina; the spaces between the carinae are depressed (especially laterally) and with coarse, irregular punctures along the carinae both on the upper surface and the declivity. From a single specimen.

Length of ♂, 5 mm.

Breadth of ♂, 4 mm.

Allotype of ♂ in the private collection of Dr. Andreae, Cape Town.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Cape Town (Dr. Andreae).

This ♂ and a ♀ were caught in copulation by Dr. Andreae, who kindly submitted the specimen to me for description. As the unique

type of the ♀ of *carinatus* Mshl. is in our collection, there was no difficulty in the correct identification of the ♀. The ♂ differs only in the shape of the elytra, which possesses an abrupt pentagonal declivity enclosed by transverse carinae, as in the case of *pumilus* Mshl, from which it differs by having a less depressed declivity, by having a carina on each side on the declivity parallel to the suture, and by the oblique curved carina from the shoulder not meeting the posterior carina so near the suture.

SUB-FAM. BYRSOPINAE.

Gen. BYRSOPS Schoen.

Byrsops Schoenherr, Gen. Curc., ii, p. 408, 1834.

„ Marshall, Tr. S. Afr. Ph. Soc., vol. xviii, p. 60, 1907.

Byrsops noordhoekiana sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 8.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Colour black, with earth-brown or grey scaling, the elytra with 2 small, basal patches and a larger quadrangular sutural one before the middle of velvety-brown scales; sometimes the elytra are deeper in colour, black, with 2 basal patches and the larger sutural one deep velvety-black.

Head distinctly but sparsely punctuated, with 2 distinct oblique frontal carinae which unite anteriorly with the ocular ridges, with the forehead foveate; rostrum feebly convex, with a feeble central carina, more distinct basally and disappearing apically, with a few punctuations laterally basally on each side of the carina on the upper surface; prothorax as broad as long in ♂, slightly broader than long in ♀, sides slightly amplified about middle, ocular lobes prominent but not markedly dilated, with the upper surface coarsely punctured, with a continuous central furrow, bordered by 2 distinct more or less straight or feebly undulating carinae, the anterior transverse impression with a distinct fovea on each side of the furrow, with deep, separated punctures on the sides; elytra ovate, shoulders prominent, more sloping in ♂, sides slightly rounded, the posterior declivity steep, more or less abrupt, with the upper surface with more or less regular rows of punctures between suture and interval 4 on each side, and with irregular punctures on the surface between intervals 4 and 6; intervals 2 (beyond middle), 4, and 6 with prominent variable conical or elongate tubercles, those near the summit of

the declivity being often larger, especially in ♂; interval 2 more or less costate to about middle; interval 3 with a basal callus parallel with interval 2; interval 4 with rather elongate tubercles in some specimens, especially in ♂; interval 5 with a prominent humeral tubercle; inflexed margins with regular rows of large, deep punctures and the intervals subcostate; legs with dense, grey scaling and short, dark setae; tibiae with the inner apical angles sharply mucronate; posterior tarsi with joint 1 slightly longer than 2; ♀ with no anal tubercle and larger than ♂. From several specimens.

Length (excl. head), 5–8½ mm.

Breadth, 3–5 mm.

♂ allotype in the private collection of Dr. Andreae, Cape Town.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Noordhoek, Cape Peninsula (Dr. Andreae).

This species, although variable, can easily be distinguished from the very similar *sulcicollis* Ghl. by the very feeble central carina on the rostrum, the less rugosely punctured prothorax, the less carinate ridges bordering the central furrow, by the more or less regular rows of finer punctures on the elytra (not with the characteristic reticulate structure of *sulcicollis* Ghl.), by the more elongate tubercles, the basal costate part of interval 2, the less oblique basal callus on interval 3, and the absence of an anal tubercle in ♀. According to Dr. Andreae this species is semiaquatic, found in species of *Chara* (growing in brackish swamps), even feeding and crawling under water. The black variety was found in the neighbourhood, but away from water.

SUB-FAM. RHYTIRRHININAE.

Gen. SPARTECERUS Schoen.

Spartecerus Schoenherr, Gen. Curc., ii, p. 421, 1834.

„ Lacordaire, Hist. Nat. Ins. Coleop., vol. vi, p. 298, 1863.

Spartecerus confragosus sp. nov. Type, S.A.M.

Black, covered with uniform earth-brown, dark purplish-brown, or earth-brown, variegated with dark purplish-brown scaling.

Head strongly convex, densely covered with scales, separated from rostrum by a deep, transverse incision, forehead and small supra-ocular elevations with a few scattered, black, suberect setae; rostrum very thick, the basal part swollen, more or less rounded, elevated above forehead, more or less parallel-sided in basal half, the genae gradually dilated, the depth being equal to the median width, with the upper

surface foveately depressed just before antennal insertions, the lateral margins of the fovea being often subangularly elevated, with a central carina on the apical part, extending from the transversely raised apical margin of the fovea to epistome, and separating the apical part into 2 foveate depressions, the basal half and the elevated margins of the foveae set with low granules, each bearing a black recumbent seta, the genae with scattered, white recumbent setae, with an oblique furrow subparallel with the scrobe, the epistome nearly as long as broad, with the carinae sharp and distinct, forming an acute angle; antennae with joint 1 of the funicle about as long as 2 and 3 together, 2 slightly longer than 3, joints 4, 5, 6, and 7 transverse and equal, 7 connate with club, club deep ferruginous brown; prothorax as broad as long, moderately rounded at sides, broadest at about middle, shallowly constricted near apex, the base slightly arcuate, slightly broader than apex, apex roundly produced dorsally, ocular lobes very prominent, with the upper surface almost plane, unevenly set with small, rounded, separated tubercles, more or less aggregated in a boss-like elevation on each side basally, tubercles absent from a transverse impression near the apex just in front of the middle, and a transverse more or less arcuate narrow furrow or sulcus behind middle, as well as from a shallow longitudinal furrow just behind the eye laterally on each side, sides with only a few separated tubercles on upper half, interstices covered with overlapping earth-brown or dark purplish-brown scaling, the tubercles often alone being dark purplish-brown, each bearing a small, depressed, black seta; elytra oblong, conjointly sinuate at base, sloping obliquely from base to the distinctly projecting humeral angle, thence parallel-sided almost to apex, broadly subtruncate apically, with the upper surface slightly convex, the striae with regular rows of shallow, subquadrate foveolae, stria 2 slightly curved owing to the inward curve of interval 3, striae 3 to 6 distinctly curved, with the intervals uneven and curved; intervals 1, 2, 4, and 6 narrow, only very slightly convex, interval 1 with a row of small, distant tubercles beyond middle to apex or about midway down the declivity, the largest being at the summit of declivity, intervals 4 and 6 with a few small, distant, obscure granules; intervals 3, 5, and 7 costate, prominent, 3 and 5 markedly curved inwards before middle, with a row of small tubercles, often duplicated (each with a pale or black recumbent seta), increasing in size beyond middle, those on the former beginning in a prominent, subtuberculate, basal callus and ending at the summit of declivity in a large, multituberculate boss, those on the latter ending in a large,

prominent, conical tubercle at the apex of intervals 6 and 7, interval 7 beginning in a prominent, conical, humeral tubercle is more or less costate to beyond middle, with only a few distant, setiferous granules; intervals 8 and 9 on the inflexed margins forming a prominent subapical callus on each side with interval 3; interstices densely covered with overlapping, uniform, earth-brown or dark purplish-brown scaling, or with the scutellar region, the basal half and tubercles of intervals 3 and 5, an obscure and irregular transverse band beyond middle, the basal parts of the inflexed margins, and along the suture on the declivity of dark purplish-brown scaling; undersurface with dense, earth-brown or dark scaling, and scattered, white or pale setae; legs with dense, earth-brown or dark purplish-brown scaling, with a paler subapical annulation on the femora, and also with scattered, white and dark setae. From seven specimens.

Length (excl. head), $10\frac{3}{4}$ –12 mm.

Breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa—(Kaokoveld)—Kamanyab, Warmbad, Kaross. (M. Exp.).

(Ovamboland)—Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

This species is related to *rudis* Fahr., *nasalis* Mshl., and *trisulcatus* Hart. From *rudis* it may at once be distinguished by the inflated rostrum. From its nearest ally *nasalis* it may be distinguished by the less inflated rostrum, the distinctly costate and tuberculate intervals 3 and 5 which end in very large, prominent, conical bosses, and by the presence of a distinct, conical, humeral tubercle. Superficially it resembles *trisulcatus*, but the latter has no inflated rostrum, no distinct tubercles on the prothorax, has a larger humeral tubercle and 2 or 3 distinct conical tubercles on interval 7.

Spartecerus pallidus sp. nov.

(Pl. XLII, fig. 6.)

Type, S.A.M.

Black, densely covered with pale ashy-grey to calcareous white scaling.

Head with the vertex convex, narrow; forehead with a broad, deep, central furrow, more foveate anteriorly and shallower posteriorly, bordered by a prominent, carinate ridge, which is transversely connected by means of a tuberculate ridge at about the middle to the supra-ocular ridges on each side, thus dividing the lateral parts of forehead on each side into 2 foveate depressions, the supra-ocular ridges prominent, angularly elevated, the entire surface with dense, white

or greyish overlapping scales, the few granules on transverse ridges, and the supra-ocular ridges with scattered, dark, recumbent setae; rostrum thick, separated from the head by a slight, transverse incision, the sides subparallel, about as broad medially as deep, the genae only slightly dilated apically (dorsal view), with the upper surface slightly convex, densely covered with ashy-grey or white overlapping scales, with a broad, central furrow, without any carina, slightly narrowed basally and continuous with central frontal furrow, bordered by an elevated, granular or tuberculated ridge, raised basally to level of ridges on forehead, beginning basally in a tubercle or small, tuberculated boss and ending at apex in a more or less prominent tubercle, with a central carina on apex, bifurcating basally into 2 transverse ridges, dividing the apical part into 2 foveae behind epistome, the small, irregular tubercles on the borders of furrow with short, suberect, black setae, the epistome nearly as long as broad, with the carinae sharp, forming an acute angle, the genae with dense, white scaling and scattered, dark setae, with a short furrow subparallel, with scrobes on its lower half; antennae with short, dark setae, with joint 1 of the funicle as long as 2 and 3 together, 2 slightly longer than 3, joints 4, 5, and 6 transverse, 7 connate with club, club black; prothorax slightly broader than long, constricted apically, the dorsal apical margin slightly raised, feebly roundly produced, the basal margin truncate, the ocular lobes well developed, the sides subangularly rounded, then gradually narrowed to base, broadest just before or at about middle, with the upper surface slightly convex, densely covered with white or ashy-grey, overlapping scales, unevenly set with small, rounded, separated tubercles, each with a short, black seta, more or less aggregated together on each side near base in a boss-like elevation or a large tubercle, leaving an indication often obscure of a central furrow, and a slight transverse impression near apex, as well as an oblique impression on each side in front of basal tubercles continuous antero-laterally with the apical constriction free from tubercles, laterally with small, rounded tubercles only on subangularly, rounded sides; elytra more or less quadrate, only very slightly longer than broad, the apical margin subtruncate or feebly sinuate, set with vibrissae, as broad as base of prothorax, then gradually sloping to small, humeral tubercle, shoulders subangularly rounded, sides slightly rounded, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, subtruncate rounded apically, broadest just before or at about middle, with the upper surface convex, with regular rows of foveate punctures; interval 1 more convex beyond middle and apically, with a row of small, distant

tubercles, becoming larger beyond middle at summit of declivity; intervals 2, 4, and 6 very feebly convex, 2 and 4 convex on basal half and with a few distant granules, 6 with only a few small, distant tubercles; intervals 3, 5, and 7 very convex, costate, prominent, with rows of tubercles often irregularly arranged, 3 with a basal, tuberculated callus, then with a row of small, distant tubercles which become larger and often closer together beyond middle, the largest being at summit of declivity, and with 2 or 3 smaller ones to about midway on the declivity, interval 5 distinctly curved, with a row of larger tubercles, beginning basally in a multituberculate callus and often duplicated and irregular beyond middle, ceasing at summit of declivity, 7 slightly curved, more costate basally, where the tubercles are more or less aggregated, beginning in a distinct, conical, humeral tubercle, and with no tubercles beyond middle; intervals 8, 9, and 10 slightly convex, devoid of tubercles; interstices with dense, dull, or ashy-grey scaling, with the tubercles often denuded and dark, each with a dark seta, with often a small spot of velvety-black scales on each side on interval 3 at about middle; undersurface with dense, white scaling, and with scattered, white setae, with some scattered, dark setae on segments 1 and 2 of the abdomen; legs with dense, white scaling, and with scattered, pale and dark setae, the tibiae more or less scabrous. From six specimens.

Length (excl. head), 8-9½ mm.

Breadth, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa—(Ovamboland)—Mafa, Namakunde, Ondongua (M. Exp.).

Spartecerus simulator sp. nov. Type, S.A.M.

Black, with dull greyish scaling above, paler calcareous white below, with ochraceous scaling on head, rostrum, the central furrow and lateral basal parts of the prothorax; the base, a transverse band at middle, another obscure one beyond middle on elytra, with yellowish scaling, variegated with velvety black; the shoulders and interval 5 beyond middle to the tubercle often reddish or ochraceous. These colour markings are often obscure and the entire insect is dull greyish.

Head with vertex convex, narrow, the forehead with 4 deep foveae, the 2 lateral ones and medial anterior one broader than smaller posterior one, separated by prominent raised ridges, the entire surface covered with dense, overlapping, ochraceous scales, the frontal ridges continuous anteriorly with the prominently, elevated,

supra-ocular ridges, the ridges and supra-ocular ridges with scattered, depressed, dark setae; rostrum thick, longer than head, shorter than prothorax, separated from head by a transverse incision, the genae gradually dilated, with the upper surface convex, more or less elevated just before antennal insertions to the level of forehead, with a broad, central furrow continuous basally with the deep, median, frontal fovea, becoming shallower apically and ceasing above antennal insertions, with a small foveate depression basally on each side, separated from central furrow by the basal carinate margins of the furrow, which become thicker apically, the basal half with dense, ochraceous scaling, the raised margins of furrow with scattered, dark setae, with the apex slightly depressed behind epistome, the genae foveately depressed below scrobes, bordered by a raised ridge below, subcarinate, prominent and angularly rounded apically where they join the epistomal carinae, covered with whitish scaling and scattered, dark setae; antennae with joint 1 of the funicle about as long as 2 and 3 together, 2 slightly longer than 3, joints 4, 5, and 6 more or less subequal, slightly shorter than 7, which is connate with the club, club black; prothorax very slightly broader than long, as broad as long at apex and base, sides subangularly dilated anteriorly, broadest before middle, thence gradually narrowed to base, constricted apically, with the dorsal apical margin slightly raised and feebly sinuate, the basal margin slightly arcuate, with the upper surface more or less plane, slightly transversely impressed apically, rugosely impressed, leaving a central furrow, the borders of the furrow, the apical margin, and the rugae with scattered, depressed, dark setae, the interstices as well as the rugae densely covered with overlapping scales, antero-laterally and discally with dull grey scales, the furrow and the basal lateral margins with yellowish or ochraceous scaling, a short sub-basal line laterally on each side reddish ochraceous, more often the upper surface is dull grey, with paler scaling in furrow, the undersurface with dense, calcareous, white scaling; elytra almost quadrate, only very slightly longer than broad, anterior margin conjointly sinuate, then obliquely sloping to the prominent and rounded shoulders, broadest across shoulders, sides gradually narrowed posteriorly, apically subtruncate and retuse, with the upper surface slightly convex, more or less plane, with regular rows of foveate punctures; interval 1 costate apically on declivity; intervals 2, 4, and 6 plane or only very faintly convex; intervals 3, 5, and 7 convex, costate, slightly curved, subgranular, with a row of dark and pale depressed setae, 5 slightly more costate, and ending in a large, prominent, sharp, conical tubercle, 7 beginning

in a humeral blunt tubercle and ceasing subapically; interval 9 basally elevated into a subhumeral boss, and apically continuous with interval 3 to the apex; interstices with dense grey scaling, with the basal part of the humeral tubercle and interval 5 with yellowish scaling, often with reddish ochraceous scaling, with a transverse basal part from suture to interval 3, a transverse band just before or at about middle from suture to interval 5, and another narrow transverse band beyond middle from suture to interval 3 or 5 of yellowish scaling, variegated or ocellated with velvety-black scaling, especially along interval 3, with often reddish or ochraceous scaling along interval 5 beyond middle to near tubercle, the inflexed margins with white scaling; undersurface with dense white or greyish scaling and scattered white setae, and 2 spots of black scales near the middle line on each of the segments 2, 3, and 4 on abdomen; legs with dense white scaling and scattered white and dark setae, with a spot near the base, a fainter subapical annulation on the femora, and a median dorsal spot on the tibiae, with dark brownish scaling; tibiae with dark setae below. From four specimens.

Length (excl. head), $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}-5$ mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa (Ovamboland)—Mafa, Namakunde, Ondongua (M. Exp.); by Eriksson, 1891.

This species is most nearly related to *mendax* Pér. and *quadratus* Gerst., from both of which it may be distinguished by the absence of a central carina in the rostral furrow, by the prothorax being angularly dilated near the apex and not at the middle.

Gen. RHYTIRRHINUS Schoen.

Rhytirrhinus Schoenherr, Disp. Meth., p. 162, 1826.

„ Lacordaire, Hist. Nat. Ins. Coleop., vol. vi, p. 302, 1863.

Rhytirrhinus admirandus sp. nov.

?♂ and ♀ Type, S.A.M.

Black, covered with leaden grey or pale bluish-grey scaling, with parts of the prothorax, a broad, medial, sutural band on the elytra, and the spots on the legs with dark, deep purplish-blue or dark purplish-brown scaling, with a submetallic sheen. Many specimens are, however, more sombre, covered with earth-brown indumentum, with

only the sutural band on the elytra and the spots on the legs dark, deeper, slightly cuprescent brown.

Head concealed from above by the median anterior prothoracic lobe, forehead excavated, with dark purplish-brown scaling, with the supra-ocular lobes or ridges high and angularly pointed, the vertex with leaden grey or pale bluish scaling, and with the central pointed triangular part elevated and projecting into excavation; eyes with the posterior margin almost straight; rostrum curved, covered dorsally with dark purplish-brown scaling and laterally with leaden grey scaling, with the upper surface convex, with a very faint narrow central furrow, bordered on each side by a row of 3 or 4 ocellate spots of leaden grey scaling, each with a short, dark seta, the apex with a few dark setae on the sides, the tip black and shining; antennae dark ferruginous, with the scape barely touching the eye, gradually clavate apically, with joint 1 of the funicle the longest, shorter than club, 1 and 2 together longer than the rest together, 2 longer than 3, and 3 very slightly longer than 4, joints 4, 5, and 6 bead-like, subequal, 7 transverse, club fuscous, with faint silvery pubescence; prothorax about as long as broad, with the anterior part produced into a rounded lobe concealing the head, with its margins, except for the apex, strongly raised, with a few scattered dark setae along the edges, with the lateral parts strongly raised into a rounded lobe or a tuberculated lobe on each side, with a smaller tubercle behind each, the tubercles with short dark setae, the basal margin deeply bisinuate, the medial lobe-like part projecting over scutellum, with the upper surface deeply transversely impressed apically behind anterior lobe, more or less convex in basal half, in the middle of base 2 short ridges meeting posteriorly on the small posterior lobe, each beginning in a tubercle, with another smaller tubercle in front on each side at about middle, and a very small one on each side between the ridge and the lateral margins, the infero-lateral sides with 2 small tubercles obliquely under lateral lobes, the entire surface with dark purplish-brown scaling, except for an apical central fascia, the space between the basal ridges, the lateral lobes and apices of small lateral tubercles and the prosternum covered with leaden grey or pale bluish-grey scaling; elytra oblong, with the basal margin trisinuate, the shoulders oblique, angularly rounded and prominent, broadest across humeral angles, the sides gradually narrowed to apex, conjointly rounded apically, with the upper surface convex, with regular rows of small indistinct punctures, covered with scaling, and intervals 1, 3, 5, and 7 with rows of tubercles, each bearing a dark seta; interval 1 feebly

convex, with a complete row of small granular or conical distant tubercles, the largest often being at the summit of the declivity ; intervals 3 and 5 more convex, costate, each with a row of 6 or 7 large conical or rounded distant tubercles, the first one being a little distance away from the base ; interval 7 convex, with a large costate lobe-like triangular humeral tubercle, a smaller one behind it and beyond middle, with a few small rounded distant ones ; interval 2 very feebly convex, hardly visible, with 2 or 3 granules in basal half ; interval 4 feebly convex, with a large costate tubercle at base only ; interval 8 with a subhumeral tubercle at base just below and behind humeral tubercle, and interval 9 often with a small tubercle near apex ; interval 10 more costate basally, with indications of 2 small rounded tubercles ; interstices with dense leaden grey or pale bluish-grey scaling discally from interval 3 to 7 and laterally on inflexed margins, with a broad sutural band from base to beyond middle, the posterior faces of the tubercles and the basal parts on the inflexed margins with deep purplish-blue or dark purplish cuprescent brown scaling, with a slight submetallic sheen ; undersurfaces with more or less sparse leaden grey scaling ; legs densely covered with leaden grey or pale bluish-grey scaling ; femora with the intermediate and posterior ones laterally compressed basally, with the dorsal edges sharp and carinate, and the inner faces almost flat, with some basal spots, a subapical and subbasal annulation of dark purplish-brown scaling, with scattered dark setae, and with sparse longer pale setae on undersurfaces only ; tibiae uncinata, with 2 dorsal spots or bands of purplish-brown scaling and scattered dark setae surrounded by small rings of leaden grey scales, as well as some longer setae below. ? ♂♂ smaller than ♀♀. From thirteen specimens.

Length (excl. head), 3-4½ mm.

Breadth, 1½-2½ mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony.—Cape Town, Constantia (Dr. Purcell). (*Type* from here.) Stellenbosch (Dr. Péringuey).

Transvaal.—Leydenburg (Distant).

This species comes near and superficially resembles *lobaticollis* Mshl., but it is much smaller, is differently coloured, has only a faint central furrow on the rostrum, the prothorax is not so concave and not so markedly lobed, and the small tubercles on interval 1 form more or less a complete row, there being no markedly large confluent ones on summit of declivity. Further, joint 1 of the funicle is much shorter than the club, and there are no parallel ridges on the vertex, as is the case in *lobaticollis*.

Rhytirrhinus dolosus sp. nov. Type, S.A.M.

Dark piceous or piceous brown, with variable scaling, dark or ashy grey, often discoloured, often with a paler spot or transverse fascia on each side at the summit of declivity on interval 3.

Head concealed from above, the vertex convex, rugulose, with a central spot or fascia of white scales, the forehead with vermicelliform rugae, depressed, often with ashy-grey scaling, with a deep furrow above each eye, but no supra-ocular ridges; rostrum curved, parallel-sided in the basal half, only slightly dilated at apex, with the upper surface slightly convex, trisulcate, the lateral sulci slightly wider and deeper, the borders of the sulci each with a row of pale or dark recumbent setae, the prominence at base on each side feeble, not well developed, with a lateral furrow above scrobe and a less distinct one below it; antennae ferruginous, the funicle often paler, more testaceous, with joint 1 of the funicle about as long as 2, 3 and 4 together, 2 about as long as 3 and 4 together, 3 a little longer than broad, 4, 5, and 6 bead-like, subequal, 7 broadest, transverse, club about as long as joints 3 to 7; prothorax very slightly broader than long, with the apex feebly constricted, slightly roundly produced dorsally, the sides rounded, broadest at about middle, the base slightly broader than apex, the basal margin truncate, with the upper surface convex, rugosely punctured, set with small rounded granular separated tubercles, each with a pale or dark depressed seta, leaving a central furrow, broader and more foveate apically, and a less distinct one on each side, distinctly foveately impressed apically, free from tubercles, the median apical fovea bounded on each side by a high narrow costa formed of agglomerated setiferous tubercles, the pleurae rugosely punctured, and with a few small granules and dark or pale setae, the interstices with obscure greyish or dark scaling, with a spot or short fascia in the anterior fovea, the ocular lobes and the anterior angles of the prosternum with white scaling; elytra oblong, conjointly slightly sinuate at base, with the basal angles projecting forwards, feebly curved from basal angles to humeral angles which are sub-angularly prominent, rounded, from there more or less parallel-sided as far as the almost vertical declivity, where they are gradually conjointly rounded apically, the apices not being produced, broadest across humeral angles, with the upper surface slightly convex, with regular rows of foveolate punctures, the rows 3, 4, 5, and 6 being distinctly curved, with regular rows of short dark or pale depressed setae, situated on granules or small tubercles on the intervals, intervals

1, 3, 5, and 7 being distinctly costate ; interval 1 less costate than the others, with a rounded tubercle at base, then a row of small separated setiferous granules, beyond middle on declivity, with a row of small rounded tubercles, the largest being at the summit of declivity ; intervals 2, 4, 6, and 8 plane, with rows of setae only ; interval 3 with a large costate callus of agglomerated tubercles at base, then with a row of setiferous granules, with a few small tubercles beyond middle, and a large one at the summit of the declivity, followed by 1, 2, or 3 tubercles behind it ; interval 5 costate only some distance away from base, distinctly curved basally, with a few distant small tubercles beyond middle, where it ends at summit of declivity ; interval 7 more elevated basally than the others, where there is an elongate curved tuberculated costa, the humeral tubercle being the largest, then with a row of small tubercles ceasing slightly beyond interval 5 ; interval 9 convex and subcostate (with a few small rounded tubercles) apically only, where it unites near apex with interval 3 ; interstices with dark scaling or with dense greyish scaling, with a transverse spot at the summit of the declivity between intervals 1 and the large tubercle on 3, and some lateral subapical spots often with paler or white scaling ; undersurface closely punctured, with dark setae and with a spot on the mesosternal tubercle, a spot laterally on each side of mesosternum, a spot on the under surfaces of the coxae, and one laterally on each side of the abdominal segments 1 to 4 with white scales ; legs dark piceous or piceous red, tarsi ferruginous, with dense greyish or white slightly opalescent scaling, often with a paler subapical ring on femora, with scattered white setae ; tibiae uncinatè, with long pale setae below and with 3 annulations or spots of dark scaling on the dorsal surfaces. From eighteen specimens.

Length (excl. head), 4-6 mm.

Breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

Two specimens labelled.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Cape Town (Raffray).

This species is probably the Southern representative of *namaquus* Mshl., which it very closely resembles. It is however smaller, is differently coloured, the rostrum is not strongly dilated apically and has feeble basal prominences, the prothorax is slightly broader than long and the anterior part only projects slightly over the head, the elytra are not abruptly constricted apically and not separately rounded, the shoulder-slopes are feebly curved, and there is no distinct and characteristic tubercle at summit on interval 5 giving the declivity a truncated appearance.

Rhytirrhinus inopinus sp. nov. Type, S.A.M.

Black, densely covered with tawny brown or pale brown scaling.

Head convex, with dense tawny and dark scaling, especially towards forehead, with a central stripe of white scaling, forehead foveately impressed anteriorly, with a few scattered large brown flat depressed setae behind impression, supra-ocular ridges absent, with only a few setae; rostrum gradually narrowed dorsally from base to apex, genae gradually dilated and distinctly visible from above, with the upper surface plane, more or less in line with forehead (side view), densely covered with tawny scaling, trisulcate, the borders of the sulci with a row of flat depressed white or brown setae, the lateral borders on each side with a tuberculiform basal prominence, each with a few white and brown setae, a lateral furrow above the scrobe, and a less distinct broader one below it, the genae with dense tawny scaling and scattered flattish and slender setae, those near the apex being longer, more bristle-like, the undersurface with slender setae and at least 2 very long and slender bristle-like ones; antennae with the scape covered with tawny scales and dark setae, the upper surface darkish in colour, funicle ferruginous, with more slender setae, the club with brownish pubescence, joints 1 and 2 elongate, 1 very slightly longer or subequal to 2, 3 slightly longer than 4, joint 4 very slightly longer than 5, joints 5 and 6 subequal, 7 the broadest, transverse; prothorax subquadrate in outline, broader than long, with the anterior dorsal margin feebly roundly produced, the sides with a prominent rounded tubercle just before middle, the anterior part being suddenly narrowed to apex and the posterior part very gradually rounded and narrowed to base, broadest across the tubercles, the basal margin truncate and broader than the apical margin, with the upper surface flat, densely covered with tawny brown scaling, set with fulvous or whitish flat depressed setae, which in basal half are situated more or less on a few indistinct small rounded granular tubercles, leaving a central furrow, shallow basally and broader more foveate apically, and a shallow lateral furrow on each side more foveate apically, the large central apical fovea bounded on each side by a high prominent subtubercular costa, ending just before the middle in a rounded tubercle in line with the lateral tubercles, the costa as well as the lateral tubercles with fulvous or whitish flat setae, slightly transversely impressed behind lateral tubercles on each side to central furrow; elytra more or less conjointly truncate or feebly sinuate anteriorly, the basal angles projecting slightly forwards, sloping

obliquely from basal to humeral angles, which are obtusely rounded, and from there parallel-sided as far as summit of the declivity, where it is gradually rounded and subapically abruptly constricted, with the apices slightly produced and separately rounded, with the upper surface slightly convex, densely covered with tawny-brown scaling arranged rosette-like round the punctures and intermixed with dark often obscure scales, with regular rows of punctures hidden by the scales, with the alternate intervals costate, with rows of small granular indistinct tubercles, each with a pale or fulvous flattened seta, the setae on intervals 3, 5, and 7 arranged more or less in 2 rows; interval 1 with a single row of setae, with a small prominent basal tubercle and another often larger one at the summit of the declivity, confluent with its neighbour; intervals 2 and 4 plane and without setae; interval 3 with an elongated more elevated basal costa and a large rounded multisetiferous tubercle at summit of declivity; interval 6 plane, with a single row of distant setae; interval 7 more costate than the others, with the basal part slightly broadened, more elevated and callus-like at the humeral angle; intervals 8 and 9 slightly convex, each with a single row of setae, 9 forming a prominent elevated callus, with scattered pale setae, near the apex where it unites with 3; undersurfaces with dense brownish scaling, scattered white setiform scales and dark setae; legs with dense tawny scaling, with scattered white and brown flattened setae, those on the undersurfaces of the femora and tibiae being pale, longer and more bristle-like, the tibiae uncinata, with a medial and sub-basal annulation of brown scaling on the dorsal surfaces. From nine specimens.

Length (excl. head), $7\frac{1}{3}$ – $8\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Robertson (F.P.).

This species is related to *angulicollis* Fähr., but differs from Fähræus' description in not having the forehead trisulcate and the slightly different structure of the prothorax and also in its larger size.

Gen. GRONOPS Schoen.

Gronops Schoenherr, Disp. Meth., p. 157, 1826.

„ Lacordaire, Hist. Nat. Ins. Coleop., vol. vi, p. 304, 1863.

Gronops capensis sp. nov.

Type, S.A.M.

Black, densely covered with dull blackish-brown scaling on the basal half of rostrum, head, prothorax above, and the discal two-thirds of the elytra, with dense white slightly opalescent scaling having a

bluish tint, on the apical half of the rostrum, the apical one-third of the elytra, the lateral inflexed margins, the undersurfaces and the legs, with a transverse band composed of 3 confluent spots at the summit of the declivity of creamy white scaling, and a large spot on each side at about the middle on the inflexed margins of greenish and yellowish iridescent scaling.

Head convex, with dense flat contiguous dark blackish-brown scales, with a central stripe of paler scaling, forehead with a deep central fovea, the supra-ocular ridges low, not reaching the hind margin of the eye, and with a few dark setae; rostrum more or less parallel-sided from base to antennae, the apical part being slightly dilated, the dorsal outline not angulated but rounded at antennal insertions, with the upper surface slightly convex, closely punctured, the basal part to antennal insertions covered with contiguous dark brown scaling, with a central shallow furrow extending from fovea on forehead to beyond antennal insertions, where it is visible as a stria only, and a punctured furrow on each side, with a row of recumbent dark setae in each lateral furrow and on the borders of the central one, the apical part with white scaling, the apex punctured and each puncture with a white seta, the extreme apex black, the posterior angle of the lower edge of scrobe produced backwards into a blunt projection, the genae impressed laterally, densely covered with white scaling, and with a row of white setae on its lower margin; antennae more or less dark ferruginous, with whitish pubescence, the scape with a few dark setae apically, joint 1 of the funicle about as long as the rest together, club brownish ferruginous; prothorax slightly broader than long, about as broad basally as long, the sides broadest in front of middle and there strongly rounded, not angularly dilated, thence very gradually narrowed to base, being almost straight in basal half, with the upper surface densely covered with dull blackish-brown contiguous scales, a little paler along middle near the base, with separated large punctures more or less arranged in irregular rows, each with a very fine pale seta, leaving a central furrow and one on each side laterally, the furrows slightly broadened and more foveate apically, the undersurface with dense white scaling; scutellum small, prominent, with white scaling; elytra oblong, the shoulders sub-angularly prominent and rounded, thence more or less parallel-sided to summit of declivity, from where it is attenuated and narrowed to the conjointly rounded apex, broadest across the shoulders, with the upper surface slightly convex, densely covered discally in the basal two-thirds with dull blackish-brown contiguous scales, some of which

have a faint pale margin, with some scattered brownish cuprescent scales along the edge of the disk under the shoulders and along its apical border at the summit of the declivity, a small spot at about middle on interval 3, the inflexed margins and the apical part with white slightly opalescent scaling, having a bluish tint especially apically, with a transverse band at summit of declivity composed of a subtriangular spot on each side from intervals 3 to 7 confluent with a sutural spot, of cream-coloured scales, with a large spot on each side at about the middle on the inflexed margins of greenish and yellowish iridescent scales, with regular rows of punctures, the alternate intervals costate and with regular rows of small depressed setae, which are dark brown on the black part and white on the apical part; interval 1 slightly convex basally, costate only beyond the middle on declivity, with the setae ceasing anteriorly just before middle; interval 3 more costate than the others, higher and prominently costate at summit of declivity, thence very slightly convex to apex, with the seta on the white spot at middle white; interval 5 more costate beyond middle and with a small tuberculous elevation at the summit of the declivity, and joining interval 9 subapically; interval 7 less costate than the others, projecting subangulantly at the shoulder; intervals on the inflexed margins indistinct and very feebly convex; undersurface covered with dense white scaling as far as can be seen in carded specimen; legs with dense white slightly opalescent scaling with a faint bluish tint, with scattered white setae, the tibiae with longer and more slender setae below, a sub-basal annulation on the femora and a large spot on the dorsal surfaces of the tibiae with dark brown scaling. From a single specimen.

Length (excl. head), 4 mm.

Breadth, 2 mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Cape Town (Raffray).

This beautifully marked species is related to *oneili* Mshl., but it may be distinguished from the three other known species from S. Africa by its distinctive coloration.

Gen. HYOMORA, Pasc.

Hyomora, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii, p. 421, 1865.

Eremnoschema Péringuey, Jenaische Denkschr., xiii, p. 418, 1908.

Hyomora varia sp. nov.

Type, S.A.M.

Variable in size and colour, densely covered with cuprescent brown, pale brownish or pale opalescent scaling, variegated with pale pinkish

or greenish opalescent and iridescent scaling, the elytra often tessellated.

Head convex, densely covered with brown or pale brownish cuprescent or opalescent flat contiguous scales, forehead without or with a few scattered large punctures anteriorly and laterally; rostrum very gradually narrowed from base to antennal insertions, thence very slightly dilated to apex, slightly curved, with the upper surface convex, densely covered with pale brownish or greenish slightly opalescent contiguous scales, with large separated punctures laterally, more or less arranged in 3 rows, each puncture with a brownish recumbent seta, with often an indistinct central stria or groove, with the apex beyond antennal insertions more or less bare, shining, black, and with fine brownish hair-like setae dorsally and longer laterally, the genae and the undersurface with some long hair-like pale setae apically, the scrobes lateral, extending to anterior margin of eye; antennae ferruginous brown, with very fine pale brownish setae, the scape clavate apically and with a few pale scales, reaching the anterior margin of eye, joint 1 of the funicle elongate, about as long as the following 5 joints together, longer than club, joint 2 very slightly longer or subequal to 3 and 4 together, joints 3, 4, 5, and 6 bead-like, subequal, 7 the broadest, transverse, connate with club, the club with golden pubescence; prothorax broader than long, slightly broader basally than apically, with the apical margin slightly broadly sinuate, and the basal margin subtruncate, the sides rounded, gradually narrowed apically, broadest at about middle, the ocular lobes moderate, with vibrissae, with the upper surface convex, feebly transversely impressed near apex, and with 3 feeble longitudinal impressions in basal half, closely set with large round punctures, each with a short dark depressed seta, the setae on the sides and pleurae being longer more bristle-like, where the punctures are also smaller, the interstices with dense brownish or pale cuprescent slightly opalescent and iridescent flat contiguous scales, often with a greenish or bluish tint, with a silvery metallic sheen on the pleurae, often with the antero-lateral margins and sides paler in colour; scutellum small but distinct, triangular; elytra ovate, with the basal margin conjointly slightly sinuate, shoulders rounded, sides rounded, broadest just before middle, gradually narrowed and conjointly rounded apically, with the upper surface convex, with regular rows of small punctures, ferruginous to dark ferruginous, with the intervals broad, more or less plane or feebly convex, with a row or often 2 irregular rows of dark or pale depressed setae on each interval, those on the shoulders

and laterally on the inflexed margins being longer, the intervals and interstices densely covered with cuprescent brown, dark brown, or pale opalescent and iridescent overlapping flat cycloid scales, variegated or tessellated discally with indistinct paler spots of opalescent scaling, with a more silvery or cuprescent submetallic sheen on the inflexed margins; undersurfaces punctured, densely covered with pale brownish or pale cuprescent contiguous scales, having a shiny silvery or coppery metallic sheen, with scattered pale setae, the dividing suture between segments 1 and 2 of the abdomen only distinctly visible laterally, the apical margins of segments 2, 3, and 4 with long flat cream-coloured scales; legs testaceous to dark ferruginous and the tarsi reddish or testaceous, densely covered with opalescent flat contiguous scales having a silvery white or cuprescent shiny metallic sheen; femora finely punctured dorsally and ventrally, with a few larger scattered punctures laterally near the apex, the punctures with pale setae, longer below; tibiae uncinata, with the apices transversely broadened, and their external apical margins with 5 or 6 testaceous flat dentate spines, the surfaces with scattered punctures and pale setae, longer below, the anterior and intermediate tibiae laterally compressed, the dorsal edges being sharp and carinate, the anterior ones being more outwardly dilated medially and with the external apical angle more produced; the tarsi not spongy below, setiferous, with the joints of equal width, joints 1 and 2 subequal, and each slightly longer than 3. From eleven specimens.

Length (excl. head), 4-6½ mm.

Breadth, 2-3½ mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—?Constantia (Dr. F. Purcell).

Van Wyk's Vlei (Alston).

Hanover (Dr. F. Purcell).

Kimberley (J. Power).

Upington (Fr. R. Solier).

S. Transvaal—Vaal River (Alston). (*Type* from here.)

This species resembles *dītissima* Pér. (*Eremnoschema*), but can at once be distinguished by the rostrum not being trisulcate or distinctly unisulcate, by joint 2 of the funicle being much shorter and not subequal to or not very slightly shorter than 1, by the punctures on the elytra not being so large and foveate, by the intervals being much broader, by the presence of distinct dentate spines on the apical margins of all the tibiae, and lastly by joints 1 and 2 of the posterior tarsus being subequal and distinctly longer than 3 and not subequal to it, as in *dītissima*.

SUB-FAM. ERIRRHININAE.

Gen. DERELOMUS Schoen.

Derelomus Schoenherr, Disp. Meth., p. 235, 1826.

„ Lacordaire, Hist. Nat. Ins. Coleop., vol. vii, p. 10, 1866.

Derelomus atratus sp. nov. ?♂ Type, S.A.M.

Black, more or less shining, covered with silvery white setae; the head, apex of rostrum, and femora reddish brown; the antennae, elytra, and tibiae brownish ochraceous; a large subtriangular spot at base of elytra, the suture, a transverse fascia just behind middle, the lateral margins, and the apex black or blackish brown.

Head convex, with scattered fine punctuation, forehead with a central fovea, and more coarsely punctured; rostrum about as long as prothorax, very slightly curved, the sides more or less subparallel, with the upper surface convex, with a narrow central furrow, continuous basally with frontal fovea and extending to near apex, its borders shiny and carinate, with 3 shallow sulci with shiny carinate borders on each side, each with a row of punctures, the innermost and outermost ones continued to near apex as a few small separated punctures, the middle one ceasing at level of antennal insertions, the punctures with a very fine minute suberect white seta, the apex with a few separated small round punctures; antennae with very fine pale setae, the scape about as long as funicle and club together, reaching the eye, joint 1 of the funicle broader and longer than the remaining short subequal joints; prothorax broader than long, broader basally than long, with the apex shallowly constricted, the dorsal apical margin truncate and much narrower than the feebly bisinuate basal margin, the sides abruptly dilated just behind apical constriction, where it is also carinate, not serrated or denticulated, thence subparallel to base, with the upper surface convex, set with small round separated punctures, each with a short silvery-white depressed seta, denser laterally; scutellum minute and black; elytra ovate, with the basal margin feebly conjointly sinuate, broader than prothorax, the sides with the humeral angles rounded off, thence subparallel to beyond middle, gradually narrowed and conjointly rounded apically, with the upper surface convex, gradually declivous posteriorly, the striae with regular rows of punctures, with the intervals slightly convex, more so apically, and interval 9 more convex than the others, each with 2 irregular rows of short silvery white

curved setae, brownish ochraceous, with a large subtriangular basal spot from suture to interval 5 on each side, along the suture and interval 1, a transverse fascia extending across suture from stria 5 to stria 5, the apical part (margin excepted), and laterally along the inflexed margins, black or blackish brown; undersurfaces black; legs with scattered short silvery white setae, the femora reddish brown, the bases of the femora, the tibiae, and the tarsi brownish ochraceous. From a single carded specimen.

Length (excl. head), $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Breadth, 1 mm.

Hab.—Natal—Estcourt.

This species is easily distinguishable from the other S. African species by its black colour.

Derelomus incognitus sp. nov. ?♂ Type, S.A.M.

Elytra ochraceous; the head and prothorax more reddish ochraceous; the eyes, a fascia on each side of the prothorax, a sutural stripe, and a small indistinct spot on each side on the elytra black; the undersurfaces (as far as can be seen in carded specimen) dark.

Head convex, with a few scattered fine punctures on the vertex, forehead more coarsely punctured, with a slight central foveate impression; rostrum dark ferruginous, more or less black above scrobes in front of eyes, comparatively stout, slightly curved, about as long as head and prothorax together, the sides subparallel to the antennal insertions, thence very slightly dilated to apex, with the upper surface convex, with a very faint narrow central furrow, ceasing opposite antennal insertions, thence smooth to apex, with 3 shallow punctured sulci on each side, their borders shiny and subcarinate, the innermost and outermost sulci continued to apex, the middle one ceasing slightly before antennal insertions; antennae ochraceous, the club darker, with very fine pale setae, the scape slightly shorter than the funicle and club together, reaching the eye, joint 1 of the funicle about as long as the next 3 together, 2 slightly longer than 3, joints 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 short, subequal; prothorax broader than long, with the apex very feebly constricted, the dorsal apical margin truncate and much narrower than the subtruncate basal margin, the sides carinate, suddenly dilated behind constriction, thence almost straight, very feebly rounded to base, with the upper surface convex, set with comparatively large separated punctures, with a broad slightly curved black fascia on each side, and a very

narrow smooth central carinate line in the basal half; scutellum small and black; elytra ovate, with the basal margin conjointly sinuate, slightly broader than prothorax basally, the basal angles feebly produced forwards, the shoulders rounded off, the sides very gradually widening to about middle, thence narrowed to the conjointly rounded apex, with the upper surface convex, gradually declivous posteriorly, the striae with regular rows of punctures, with the intervals broader than the striae, slightly convex, more so apically, interval 9 being more convex than the others and continuous with the prominent apical margin, each interval with more or less 2 rows of very minute punctures; the basal part, the suture along interval 1 to near the apex, and a small spot on each side at the middle on interval 5, black; legs ochraceous, with very fine scattered pale setae. From a single carded specimen ?♂.

Length (excl. head), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth, 1 mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Cape Town.

This species is easily distinguished from the other S. African species by its distinct black markings.

Derelomus postfasciatus (Mshl. in litt.) sp. nov.

(Pl. XLIII, fig. 6.) ♂ and ♀ Types, S.A.M.

Brownish ochraceous, the prothorax and head often darker, more ferruginous brown; a transverse fascia or hour-glass-shaped fascia or a spot on each side on the elytra beyond the middle, black, blackish brown to reddish brown, with often the basal part also dark; the undersurface or often only the mesosternal part castaneous brown.

Head convex, rugosely punctured, forehead rugosely punctured, with a central foveate depression; rostrum ferruginous to reddish, slender, cylindrical and shining in ♀*, about as long as head and prothorax together, shorter, stouter, and broader in ♂*, and only about as long as prothorax, slightly curved, often more so in ♀, the sides very gradually narrowed in ♀ to antennal insertions, thence very slightly dilated to apex, more or less subparallel in ♂, with the upper surface convex, with 6 shallow sulci, their borders shining and carinate, the sulci coarsely punctured in ♂ and extending to the antennal insertions, the central carina in ♂ with a short distinct canalicule opposite antennal insertions, the apex in ♂ very finely punctured, the sulci with very fine punctuation in ♀, often ceasing beyond middle

* These differentiating characters I take as belonging respectively to ♂ and ♀.

and continued to antennal insertions as a row of very fine punctures, the carinae more indistinct and the central one only flattened, smooth or feebly canaliculate opposite antennal insertions, the apical part smooth and shining centrally, with very fine punctuation laterally; antennae inserted nearer apex in ♂ than in ♀, ochraceous to ferruginous red, covered with very fine minute silvery white setae, the club dark ferruginous brown, with the scape not reaching the eye, more slender in ♀ than in ♂, longer than the funicle and club together, with joint 1 of the funicle about as long as the next 2 together, 2 longer than 3, joints 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 short, subequal but gradually widening apically; prothorax broader than long, with the apex constricted, the constriction shallowly visible dorsally, with the dorsal apical margin truncate and narrower than the subtruncate or feebly arcuate basal margin, the lateral margins carinate, the carina interrupted at the apical constriction, thence strongly carinate, gradually dilated to about middle, where it projects slightly outwards as a small rounded prominence, from there almost straight, very slightly rounded to base, broadest behind middle, with the upper surface more or less plane, subdepressed, evenly set with separated punctures throughout, often with a large dark or deep brownish discal spot, the prosternal part darker, punctuated; scutellum small but distinct; elytra ovate, with the basal margin conjointly broadly slightly sinuate, the basal angles feebly produced forwards, the shoulders rounded off, the sides very gradually rounded, gradually widening from shoulders to beyond middle, thence gradually narrowed again to the broadly conjointly rounded apex, broadest just behind middle, with the upper surface more or less plane, very slightly convex, gradually declivous posteriorly, with a transverse fascia or hour-glass-shaped fascia across suture behind middle from stria 6 to 6 or a spot on each side black, blackish brown to reddish brown, and often with the basal part also dark, with regular rows of punctures, each with a very minute pale seta, with the intervals broader than the striae, each with 2 rows of fine very minute pale setae; intervals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 slightly convex; interval 5 more convex, often more so in ♂; intervals 7 and 8 with a slight basal humeral callus; interval 9 strongly convex, more costate and continuous with the prominent apical margin; undersurface castaneous brown, often only the mesosternal part, with sparse punctuation and scattered minute pale setae, the mesosternum with a central fovea or canalicule, the suture between ventrites 1 and 2 broadly sinuate medially; legs with very fine minute scattered pale setae. From thirty-four specimens.

Length (excl. head), ♂ and ♀, 2–2 $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Breadth, ♂ and ♀, 1–1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Cape Colony—Kentani (Miss Pegler).

This species is closely related to *ephippiger* Ghl., but is easily distinguished by its comparatively smaller size, the absence of a central dark line on the prothorax, and by the distinct and characteristic black transverse fascia on the elytra.

Derelomus rhodesianus sp. nov. ?♂ Type, S.A.M.

Brownish ochraceous, the head, the rostrum and prothorax more ferruginous; some small spots along the intervals on the elytra dark ferruginous brown.

Head convex, rugosely punctured, forehead rugosely punctured, with a feeble central foveate depression; eyes black; rostrum comparatively stout, about as long as prothorax and vertex of head together, slightly curved, the sides very gradually narrowed from base to antennal insertions, thence gradually dilated to apex, with the upper surface convex, with a few scattered scale-like setae basally, with a narrow central furrow continuous basally with the fovea on forehead and becoming wider opposite antennal insertions, from where it extends to near apex as a low central carina with a few small punctures on each side, with 3 shallow punctured sulci on each side, their borders being smooth, shiny, and carinate, the innermost and outermost sulci continued to near apex as a row of small punctures, the middle one ceasing abruptly slightly before the antennal insertions, the apex smooth, with a few small scattered punctures; antennae with very fine pale setae, the scape about as long as the funicle and club together, reaching the eye, joint 1 of the funicle broader and longer than each of the short remaining subequal joints, about as long as joints 2, 3, and 4 together; prothorax broader than long, with the apex constricted, the constriction visible dorsally, the dorsal apical margin truncate and much narrower than the slightly bisinuate basal margin, the sides carinate, feebly crenellated, abruptly dilated just behind the apical constriction, where it is also more carinate, thence subparallel to base, with the upper surface slightly convex, distinctly rugosely punctured, each with a small flat white seta, denser laterally; scutellum small but distinct; elytra ovate, with the basal margin feebly conjointly sinuate, broader than the prothorax, the sides with the humeral angle rounded off, thence subparallel to beyond middle, where it is gradually narrowed and broadly conjointly rounded

apically, with the upper surface convex, gradually declivous posteriorly, the striae with regular rows of punctures, each with a very minute pale seta, with the intervals slightly convex, more so apically, interval 1 apically and interval 9 being more convex than the others, each interval with 2 rows of minute punctures bearing minute depressed white setae; intervals 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 each with a small elongated indistinct dark ferruginous brown spot just behind the middle; intervals 3, 5, and 7 each with 3 indistinct dark ferruginous brown spots; undersurface with scattered white flat setae; legs with scattered short white setae. From a single carded specimen, ?♂.

Length (excl. head), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth, 1 mm.

Hab.—Rhodesia—Bulawayo (H. C. Peard).

This species belongs to the *signatus* Ghl. and *atratus* sp. nov. group, where the scape is about as long as the funicle and club together, and where joint 2 of the funicle is very short, subequal to the remaining joints. It is closer to *signatus*, but is distinguished from both species by its different colour and by the prothorax being rugosely punctured.

Derelomus rugosicollis sp. nov.

♂ and ♀ Types, S.A.M.

Ochraceous, with the head, rostrum, and prothorax brownish ochraceous.

Head convex, rugosely punctured, forehead rugosely punctured, with a deep central fovea; eyes black; rostrum comparatively stout, broader in ♂, more slender in ♀, about as long as head and prothorax together, distinctly curved, the sides almost straight, very gradually narrowed to level of antennal insertions, thence subparallel to apex in ♂, feebly dilated in ♀, with the upper surface convex, with a very narrow central furrow, continuous basally with frontal fovea and becoming wider opposite antennal insertions, from where it extends to near apex as a low central carina, indistinct in ♀ specimen, with a few punctures on each side, with 3 punctured sulci on each side, their borders being smooth, shiny, and carinate, the innermost and outermost ones continued to apex as a row of punctures, the outermost one being slightly narrower and also more sulcate beyond antennal insertions, the middle one ceasing abruptly slightly before antennal insertions, the punctures with a very fine golden seta, more visible in basal half, the apex with fine punctures and a few fine slender setae; antennae inserted nearer apex in ♂ than in ♀,

with fine yellowish setae, the scape barely touching the eye, about as long as funicle and club together, joint 1 of the funicle broader and longer than the others, about as long as 2, 3, and 4 together, 2 very slightly longer than 3, joints 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 short, more or less subequal, gradually widening apically; prothorax broader than long, with the apical part slightly constricted, the constriction shallowly visible dorsally, the dorsal apical margin truncate and much narrower than the subtruncate or very feebly bisinuate basal margin, the sides carinate, the carina projecting dentately forwards on apical margin, dilated just behind constriction, where it is also more carinate, thence feebly rounded to base, with the upper surface slightly convex, with a shallow foveate depression centrally at the base, coarsely and closely rugosely punctured; scutellum small, brownish; elytra ovate, with the basal margin conjointly sinuate, slightly broader than prothorax, the shoulders angularly rounded off, thence slightly rounded and narrowed to the conjointly rounded apex, broadest at middle, with the upper surface convex, gradually declivous posteriorly, the striae with irregular punctures, more or less arranged in 2 rows, the intervals slightly convex, the alternate ones more convex, especially beyond middle and apically, interval 9 more convex than the others, and intervals 7 and 8 forming a raised humeral callus basally, each interval with more or less 2 rows of very minute yellowish setae; undersurface punctured, with scattered very fine yellowish setae; legs with very minute scattered yellowish setae. From two carded specimens.

Length (excl. head), $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Zululand—Mfongosi (W. E. Jones).

This species is very near *rhodesianus* sp. nov., but is distinguished by its paler colour, the absence of spots on the elytra, the larger size, by having the alternate intervals distinctly more convex, and by having the punctures on the striae arranged irregularly more or less in two rows.

SUB-FAM. ATTELABINAE.

Tribe ATTELABINI.

Group PHYMATOLABINA.

Gen. SCOTOPSINUS Voss.

Scotopsinus Voss, Ent. Zeit. Stett., Heft 1 and 2, p. 200, 1925.

Attelabus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. xii, p. 619, 1767.

Scotopsinus bituberculatipennis sp. nov.

(Pl. XLIII, fig. 3.)

♀ Type, S.A.M.

Ferruginous to dark ferruginous; the head, antennae,* prothorax, scutellum, circumscutellar margin, under surfaces, and the legs purplish red or darker, with a brassy metallic lustre; surface with a yellowish sericeous pubescence.

Head longer than broad, cylindrical, convex, rugosely punctured, with a posterior central canal extending backwards from a central fovea, the forehead slightly depressed, centrally basally foveate, rugosely punctured, medially obsoletely carinate, laterally subcarinate, the lateral carinae extending on to raised basal part of rostrum, where they converge opposite antennal insertions and disappear apically; eyes semiglobose, prominent; rostrum short, much dilated apically, basally slightly elevated between the antennal insertions, rugosely punctured; antennae inserted at about basal one-third of rostrum, with the scape and joint 1 of the funicle the broadest and longest, the scape slightly longer than joint 1, joint 2 the smallest, 3 longer than the rest, 4, 5, and 6 subequal, bead-like, 7 transverse, broader than long, the club large, oblong, velvety-black, with joint 1 a little longer but as broad as 2, joint 2 quadrate, 3 short; prothorax broader than long, narrowed apically, with the sides slightly rounded, the apical margin feebly sinuate, and the basal one slightly bisinuate, with the upper surface convex, transversely and gyrosely rugose, with 2 posterior slightly tubercular elevations and 2 anterior obsolete elevations enclosing a central furrow, and with a pit-like depression on each side at about the middle; scutellum short, broad, with a small subtuberiform elevation on each side, rugosely punctured; elytra about one and a half times as broad across the humeral calli as the prothorax, about two and a quarter times as long as the prothorax, with the shoulders rotundate and the humeral calli prominent, with their apices rounded, with the upper surface slightly transversely impressed behind the scutellum, more or less convex posteriorly, very rugose, with the circumscutellar margin on each side elevated and ridge-like, with a tubercle on each side of the suture just behind the transverse impression, with the intervals indistinct, irregular, and crenellated, interval 5 (?) costate basally and interruptedly costate posteriorly, the lateral ones more or less irregularly costate; pygidium and undersurface rugosely punctured; femora unarmed, densely and coarsely punctured, the anterior ones more

* In the specimen from Zululand the antennae and tarsi are black.

incrassate; tibiae slightly compressed, slightly amplified towards the apices, ridged above, scabrous, dentate and setiferous below; posterior tarsi with joint 3 broader than 2. From three ♀♀.

Length (excl. head and rostrum), 4 mm.

Breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Transvaal—Shiliowane (Rev. Junod). (*Type* ♀ from here.)

Zululand—Mfongosi (Misses Jones).

This species differs from the other species in this genus described from S. Africa by possessing only 2 tubercles on the elytra (those at the base being merely the raised circumscutellar margins). I can place this species nowhere else in this group except in the newly created genus *Scotopsinus* of Voss.

Group ATTELABINA.

Gen. PLEUROLABUS Jek.

Pleurolabus Jekel, Ins. Saund., ii, p. 197.

Attelabus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. xii, p. 619, 1767.

Pleurolabus damarensis sp. nov. ♀ *Type*, S.A.M.

Bluish black, feebly shining, legs with a bluish metallic lustre.

Head subquadrate, slightly longer than broad, cylindrical, very convex, rugosely punctured, obsoletely canaliculate posteriorly, forehead with an indication of an obsolete central carina; eyes semi-globose, shorter than space between them; rostrum short, about as long as head, dilated apically, raised basally between the antennal insertions; antennae inserted at about basal one-third of rostrum, finely setose, with the scape slightly longer than the globular joint 1 of funicle, joints 2 and 3 subequal and longer than the others, 4 slightly shorter than 3, 5 and 6 subequal, bead-like, joint 7 transverse, broader than long, the club ovate, velvety-black, with joint 1 longer but as broad as joint 2, joint 2 transverse, slightly broader than long, 3 about as long as 1; prothorax broader than long, narrowed apically and slightly constricted intramarginally, with the sides feebly rounded, the apical margin truncate and the basal one feebly bisinuate, with the upper surface slightly convex, densely rugosely punctured; scutellum short, broad, rugosely punctured; elytra about one and a quarter times as broad across the humeral angles as the prothorax, about two times as long as the prothorax, with their apices angularly rounded, the shoulders rotundate, the humeral calli elevated and

oblong, with the upper surface feebly transversely impressed behind the scutellum, convex posteriorly, with the longitudinal sulci indistinctly punctured, the intervals slightly elevated and very rugosely punctured; pygidium short, punctured; undersurfaces rugosely punctured; femora unarmed, rugosely punctured; tibiae subarcuate, ridged above, scabrous, dentate and setiferous below; posterior tarsi with joint 3 broader than 2. From a ♂ and a ♀.

Length (excl. head and rostrum), 4-5 mm.

Breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—S.W. Africa—Windhoek.

This species is allied to *exaratus* Boh., but is at once distinguished by its duller more black colour, by the obsolete canalicule on the head, by its rugosely punctured head and prothorax, which are not transversely strigose, and by the less costate, less regular, and apparently fewer costae and sulci. The intervals are much more rugosely punctured.

SUB-FAM. APODERINAE.

Gen. APODERUS Oliv.

Apoderus Olivier, Ent., v, 81, p. 12, 1807.

Apoderus spinipes sp. nov.

(Pl. XLIII, fig. 2.)

♂ Type, S.A.M.

Carmine red (one ♀ is brownish ochraceous), smooth, shining, with the eyes, the extreme apex of rostrum, the antennae (often not the scape and joint 1), the tibiae, and the tarsi black (in two specimens only the front tibiae are dark).

Head large, obconical, longer than broad, convex, smooth, with the posterior part obsoletely canaliculate, the forehead sloping, bicanaliculate and finely punctured; eyes large, semiglobose; rostrum shorter than head, dilated apically, slightly raised basally between the antennal insertions, where it is canaliculate, with the 2 frontal furrows extending on to the raised part; antennae inserted slightly behind the middle of rostrum, with fine pallid setae, the scape much longer than the first globular joint of funicle, 2, 3, and 4 subequal, slightly longer than 1, 5, 6, and 7 the shortest, equal in length, but 7 is broader than long, the club with fine golden pubescence, with joints 1 and 3+4 subequal, 2 only slightly shorter, transverse; prothorax slightly broader basally than long, slightly constricted

apically and transversely near the base, with the apical margin sinuate and the basal one feebly bisinuate, with the upper surface convex, smooth, and centrally obsoletely canaliculate; scutellum short, broad, sometimes with a few minute punctures; elytra about one and a half times as broad across the humeral angles as the prothorax, about two and a quarter times as long as the prothorax, with the shoulders rotundate, the humeral callus prominent, smooth and oblong, with the apices rounded, with the upper surface transversely impressed behind the circumscutellar margin, slightly convex posteriorly, with regular rows of punctures, with the intervals slightly convex and very minutely punctured, with intervals 3 and 5 more or less costate basally and uniting apically they become prominently convex and continuous with 9; pygidium short, densely punctured; undersurface punctured; femora smooth, scabrous apically, with a prominent dentate spine subapically below; tibiae subarcuate, ridged above, scabrous, the posterior ones being medially slightly amplified; posterior tarsi with joint 1 only slightly longer than 2, 3 and 2 subequal or 3 only slightly longer than 2. From three ♂♂ and two ♀♀.

Length (excl. head and rostrum), 4–5 mm.

Breadth, 2–2½ mm.

Hab.—Portuguese E. Africa—Nyaka, 20 miles N.W. of Inhambane (M. Exp.). (♂ *Type* from here.)

Rhodesia—Sebakwe (D. Dods).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE XLII.

FIG.

1. *Brachycerus rhodesianus* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.
2. ,, *approximans* ,, ,,
3. ,, *meracus* ,, ,,
4. ,, *angustus* ,, ,,
5. ,, *rikatlensis* ,, ,,
6. *Spartecerus pallidus* sp. nov.
7. *Brachycerus verruculosus* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.
8. *Byrsops noordhoekiana* sp. nov.

PLATE XLIII.

1. *Synthocus maculipes* sp. nov.
2. *Apoderus spinipes* sp. nov.
3. *Scotopsinus bituberculatipennis* sp. nov.
4. *Brachycerus damarensis* sp. nov.
- *5. ,, *scutirostris* Germ.
6. ♂ of *Derelomus postfasciatus* (Mshl. in litt.) sp. nov.
7. *Brachycerus koebergensis* (Pér. in litt.) sp. nov.

* As *scutirostris* Germ. was originally labelled as *promontorti* sp. nov. by Péringuey and bears some distant resemblance to *koebergensis* sp. nov. and *approximans* sp. nov., I have figured it here.

